The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Proposed Peace Conference Sanctioned by the Great Powers.

A Petition for Peace Made by the Committee of Action.

Attack on the Paraguayan Position at Villeta by the Allies.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Proposed Peace Conference—A Suspension of Hostilities Probable.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 25.

A dispatch from Vienna states that it is certain that the Western Powers will agree with Austria respecting the Conference.

The Sublime Porte has extended the time for the departure of the Greeks from the Turkish dominions to five weeks.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 25.

The *Patrie* last evening had the following dispatch from Athens, dated Nov. 25:

"The Committee of Action have addressed a petition to the Greek Government praying for peace. They urge the Government to support the popular feeling of the country, which is clearly for peace, and to avoid a war with Turkey."

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 25.

Russia has asked of Turkey and Greece a suspension of hostilities until the end of the Conference.

The adhesion of Austria is regarded as certain, and Italy and Greece as probable.

The Conference will assemble some time in January. Count VON BISMARCK hopes the session will be held in Paris.

The Paris *Temps*, (Democratic,) said last evening that France and England have little sympathy with the proposed Conference.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 25—Evening.

It has been arranged that the Conference of the Great Powers shall assemble in Paris early in January.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 25—Evening.

A dispatch received here from Vienna states that the Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople and Athens are to be recalled and their positions filled by persons unobjectionable to both Turkey and Greece.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of the Earl of Shannon.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 25.

The Earl of Shannon (Baron CARELTON) died yesterday, aged 60 years.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 25.

The *Harriett*, from Shields for Boston, has put into Berwick leaky.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 25.

The ship *William Tapscott*, Capt. BELL, which sailed from Liverpool Nov. 16 for New-York, has returned to this port leaky.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Attack Upon the Paraguayan Position by the Allies—The Attacking Party Repulsed With Severe Loss.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 25.

Later dates from Rio Janeiro were received to-day. The news is quite important. The allies had attacked the Paraguayan position at Villeta in force, but were driven back with a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded.

WASHINGTON.

The Reported Political Views of Gen. Grant—Mr. Van Wyck's Report—The Amnesty Proclamation.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 25.

Some correspondents and some papers attach undue importance to certain alleged utterances of Gen GRANT, made within the past fewdays. It cannot be reliably ascertained that Gen. GRANT has lost any of the reserve or discretion that have always characterized his utterances. What he has said may be briefly summed up in a terse expression of opposition to any increase of the national debt so long as there is any party in the country in favor of repudiating it, and that the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act would be conducive to a thorough reform of the public service. No one need fear that Gen. GRANT is about to inflict his views on the country in advance of his official declarations, or that he will assume the *rôle* of dictator to Congress at any time.

MR. VAN WYCK'S REPORT.

It is stated in some of the newspapers that Mr. VAN WYCK submitted his report to the House without the approval of the Committee. This is not true. Whatever be the merits of the report, it had the sanction of a majority of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, and was fully considered at several meetings of the Committee.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The amnesty proclamation of the President is the subject of much comment here. Not so much fault is found with it because it pretends to release all the rebels from the penalties of their crimes, as because the President again assumes the exercise of a pardoning or amnesty power, which is looked upon by many as simply a usurpation, and as in nowise conferred by the clause of the Constitution which defines the power of the President to grant pardons and reprieves. It is not a popular movement by any means.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The Committee selected to investigate the causes of the falling of the Howard University building have not yet made their report. The structure was erected out of what is called the education fund of the Freedmen's Bureau, which amounted to about $1,500,000. A morning newspaper here states that Gen. HOWARD is in no way connected with the Company who manufactured the bricks. It is said that at first the bricks were made of two-thirds sand and one-third lime, which would make an excellent brick, but as the work progressed the contracting parties found this composition too expensive, and have for some time past been adding only about one-tenth lime to nine-tenths sand.

Vice-President Schuyler Colfax in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Dec. 24.

Vice-President COLFAX, accompanied by his wife, arrived in this city this evening, and are the guests of SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., editor of the *Republican*. Mr. COLFAX will hold a reception at the rooms of the Springfield Club to-morrow evening, and will be serenaded by the United States Armory Band and armorers.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 24.—Twenty-seven thousand cigars were seized on the steamer *Cuba*, from Havana, yesterday, for violation of the Revenue laws.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25.—The weather is intensely cold, and the salt-water ponds are frozen.

The Hoosac Tunnel Contract Signed.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 26.

The Hoosac Tunnel contract was signed by the Governor and Council this afternoon. The contractors agree to complete the tunnel and lay down four and three-quarter miles of substantial railway track through it, rated at $14,000 per mile, for $4,592,000. They agree to commence operations at once with energy, and by the 1st of May next to deepen the central shaft fourteen inches per day, and to advance from the east and west faces 250 feet per month. They engage to carry down the central shaft to the base of the tunnel by May 1, 1870, and thereafter to advance from four faces the full-sized tunnel at the rate of 4,900 feet per year. At this rate of progress they would complete the enterprise in less than four years; but, as a safeguard against all casualties, they are allowed a year more for the completion. They expect, however, to complete the undertaking two years within the time prescribed by statute.

GEORGIA.

Apprehended Repeal of Act Admitting Georgia into the Union—Sentiments of Ex-Gov. Brown, Mr. Bryant, and Other Leading Republicans—Senator Sprague's Recent Visit to Georgia—Immigration—Negro Labor—The Cotton Mania—The Crop of 1868, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1868.

The threatened repeal by Congress of the act readmitting Georgia into the Union, undoing all that has been done for the past three years and a half, and placing her again under military government, causes much more anxiety and apprehension than one would suppose from reading the newspapers. Although people affect to believe that Senator TRUMBULL's conservative influence in the Senate Judiciary Committee "will kill SUMNER's bill," and that GRANT will take care that reconstruction shall be a healed wound when he commences his Administration, they are not very confident, and many persons of my personal acquaintance, who were prepared to embark in various enterprises in the beginning of the coming year, have resolved to keep snug and lie-to until they see how things are going to turn out at Washington.

Among those who complain most loudly of BULLOCK's memorial and SUMNER's proposed bill, are the native Republicans, like Judge JOSEPH E. BROWN, to whose brains and influence, reconstruction, such as it is in Georgia, is mainly due; and even Mr. J. E. BRYANT, who certainly cannot be accused of being a "rebel sympathizer" or of being unfriendly to the negroes, protests vociferously against Gov. BULLOCK's action, and condemns it openly as unwise, impolitic and unjust, especially so to those whose loyalty like his own is beyond suspicion.

I am credibly informed that Ex-Gov. BROWN has taken steps to make known his views in political circles in Washington, and to bring his influence to bear to counteract the plans of Gov. BULLOCK and those who sustain him. The leading Republican paper in the State, the Atlanta *New Era*, edited by Dr. SAMUEL BARD, is vigorously opposed to the remodeling process; and, as I have already remarked, every Republican in Georgia who has been long identified with the State, is earnest in his remonstrances against any disturbance by Congress of the existing political condition of affairs, on the principle that "it is better to bear the ills we know than, &c."

Political excitement had almost died out. The Democratic wolves and the Radical lambs were beginning to lie down together. The Democrats had not reached the point of absolutely admiring the Radicals, nor had the Radicals been able to discover much grace in the Democrats, but a much better feeling was growing up. People of all parties were beginning to take things as they are and be content, and were devoting their brains, muscle and purses to material things in which they and the whole country would have found much advantage. Therefore, with very few exceptions, the apprehended legislation is deprecated and condemned, more probably from the check which it will give to material prosperity than from any objection to the principle, so far as many are concerned. Senator SPRAGUE's reported admiration of the cotton factory in this city, has given great satisfaction. "The great Yankee millionaire" who said that the Augusta factory is one of the best managed, the best arranged, and best worked factories he knows, has cause to be forgotten—certainly forgiven—a great many things which the Radical Senator from Rhode Island said and did during and since the "late unpleasantness." It would do much good, dissipate hosts of errors, remove numberless imaginary grounds of difference and mutual distrust, and promote reconstruction of the most desirable and economical kind, if more people of the intelligence and position of Senator SPRAGUE would visit the South, not on political missions, but with a desire to see for themselves the resources of the country, and judge for themselves of the temper of the people. I have no doubt that Mr. SPRAGUE will admit that he has been agreeably disappointed by his visit; that he was treated with invariable courtesy, hospitality and kindness; and that he never found it necessary to invoke any protection against the mysterious Kuklux or any less ghostly malefactors.

The immigration idea, though popular, is by no means universally so. There are very many who do not believe that the Johanns and Maxes or the Paddies would be any improvement on the negroes as field laborers, and that it is better to try to secure the advancement, improvement and contentment of the negro—"the best laborer to make corn and cotton in the world"—than to waste time and money in importing Germans and Irishmen. Georgia has no public lands. The great inducement which could be offered to foreigners to come and settle here, namely, cheap land, must be offered by those who now own the soil, and who must agree to part with their surplus acres on the same terms as the United States sell public lands in the West, and however plain it may be that the landed proprietors would gain enormously by selling large portions of their estates at nominal prices, or even by giving them away to *bona-fide* settlers of intelligence and industry, there are not many of them who are able to see it. Men are loth to part with their lands, as they are slow to admit that the large plantation system is no longer profitable. The high price of cotton at this time increases this objection, and the really good behavior and diligent and successful labor of the negroes in the agricultural districts, with few isolated exceptions, disinclines people to any movement requiring a radical change in the system of labor. Although it has been proved to a certainty that improved culture of a diminished area is vastly preferable to the old rack-rent mode of cultivation, it is not admitted as proven. If you point to the success of Mr. A. or Mr. B., who produced two bales of cotton or forty bushels of corn to the acre by skillful tillage and heavy manuring, you will be told that "that does very well for a garden or a few acres near a town, but that it is not cotton planting." The cotton mania is now raging more fiercely than I ever saw it. The tendency is to "plant everything in cotton another year." Calculations are made demonstrating the folly of planting a field in corn which at the best can only produce from fifteen to twenty bushels of corn to the acre, of a value of $12 or $15, when if it were planted in cotton would produce a bale per acre, worth from $80 to $100, which would purchase the twenty bushels of corn and leaves a surplus of from $70 to $80. The man who suggests that cotton might fail, and that corn at the West might be a short crop, and be worth from $1 50 to $2 a bushel when transported to Georgia, is regarded as a croaker of a very old fogy and unenterprising character? From all appearance, if the coming year is even moderately propitious, more cotton will be made in Georgia than has been made since 1860. Even ladies are talking of having their cotton patches, and are discussing the comparative merits of various fertilizers, subsoil plows, &c., with as much interest as the olest planters.

I am told that most of this year's crop has been sent to market and sold. The prevailing high prices induced planters to hurry their crop to market, and there is now but little left on the plantations. The total crop of the State will not be much over 300,000 bales, and one of the most intelligent cotton factors in Georgia told me recently that the entire crop of the South will not exceed two and a quarter million bales, and will be nearer two millions than two and a quarter. The worm and caterpillar did much more damage than was supposed. As a general thing the entire of the "top-growth" was damaged, if not destroyed, and in the best fields. I saw, this Fall, the loss from this cause amounted to quarter of the entire yield.

The mule and horse drovers are beginning to arrive, and are selling out rapidly at high figures. Planters are now, for the first time since 1860, able to buy new stock, and are getting rid of the old, broken-down animals with which necessity compelled them "to get along" since the war. There are signs of material prosperity on all sides, and among the negroes as well as the whites.

QUONDAM.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN.

The steamship *Australasian*, which left Liverpool Dec. 12, and Queenstown Dec. 13, reached this port yesterday with two days' later news than was previously at hand. Our London letter, printed below, supplies particulars of the English political situation, touches upon the timely subject of Christmas in Great Britain, and includes fresh miscellaneous intelligence of an interesting character.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Subsidence of Political Agitation—The New Ministry—Christmas—American Munificence—Possible International Complications—Thomas Carlyle and the Edinburgh Students—Theatrical Intelligence—Journalistic News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1868.

The agitation which has so long disturbed the political world is fast subsiding. A few weeks ago it was made quite evident to us all that the interests of the nation imperatively demanded an active session before Christmas. But Mr. DISRAELI has resigned, the Whigs are in office, some of the Radicals have found places, and we hear no more fuss about the "public interests." Parliament has met for merely formal purposes, and it will quietly adjourn till next February. Mr. DISRAELI is "out," and justice is satisfied. The great party which lives upon its pretensions as the heaven-appointed guardian of the people, is employed in the agreeable occupation of dividing the spoils of office. For "public interests" read "struggle for place," and you have the key to the motives of our great statesmen.

The prizes have been given away in a most original, not to say eccentric, fashion—that everybody admits. Mr. BRIGHT is in office—but what an office! It is one usually given to third-rate men. And it was forced upon Mr. BRIGHT merely to gain for the new Administration the benefit of his immense popularity. His name alone is worth a great deal to the ministry. But I am inclined to doubt whether Mr. BRIGHT will add anything to his influence in the country by writing "the Right Hon." before his name. It is a dangerous thing for a great popular favorite to accept place. The people do not stop to inquire very closely into the work of the place, or the influences which were brought to bear upon their favorite. They only see that a champion of their cause has gone over to the enemy. And then the Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT—how strange the words look!—risks not a little by making himself responsible for all the acts of a Ministry under Mr. GLADSTONE, and with a colleague like Mr. LOWE. Here, again, the bulk of the people cannot be expected to discriminate very nicely. An unpopular measure is proposed—and lucky would be the Ministry which never had an unpopular measure to present!—and all which the great throng outside can see is their advocate and defender sitting by the side of the proposers. He forms one of them. He was at the council board when the obnoxious measure was decided on. He may have objected, but he cannot even plead that excuse without committing a breach of faith toward his colleagues. Suppose a war should break out. What would be Mr. BRIGHT's position? We can never tell what events may happen to *force* us into a war. A very ugly cloud seems to be gathering at this very moment in China. Some missionaries have been murdered, and the British Minister in China, so it is reported, has appealed to the British Admiral. Where may not this lead us? Mr. DISRAELI's Ministry found itself with a war with Abyssinia on its hands in a trice. Suppose Mr. GLADSTONE suddenly discovers that the first difficulty he has to deal with is, not the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but a Chinese war? Now Mr. BRIGHT cannot, under scarcely any conceivable circumstances, be a party to war. All his principles, his religion itself, is against it. Mr. GLADSTONE has good cause to pray that peace may prevail in *his* time.

Of course the Radicals are much disappointed with the composition of the Ministry. They believed that Mr. GLADSTONE really meant all he said while he was seeking to overthrow Mr. DISRAELI, and that when he got the chance he would put all the Radicals in the foremost positions. Whereas, Mr. GLADSTONE's cabinet is actually *more* aristocratic than Mr. DISRAELI's, and the Radicals are all poked away into the back seats. There they are, that people may see them, but the old Whig Lords have the laugh over them. It is a Government, as the *Spectator* rather ruefully says, "of which Lord PALMERSTON, with a jolly wink at the benches opposite, (the Tories,) would have heartily approved." Fancy Mr. LOWE, the eloquent opponent of popular suffrage, the bitter enemy of Democracy, getting the most important place in the Government next to that of the Premier itself, after having been the chief instrument of turning the Liberal Party out of office little more than two short years ago. Why, it is enough to make the very stones in the street cry out. Then, while the echoes of Mr. BRIGHT's stern and relentless denunciations of Mr. LOWE are still ringing in our ears, the two men are brought together to decide on measures which, if satisfactory to the one, must be positively hateful to the other. Take the prospect all in all, we may look out for stormy weather next year. Mr. LOWE has personally made up his mind, we may suppose, to being obliged to listen to some rather sharp criticisms. Here is a sort of double-barrelled shot from one of the papers to-day:

A BARGAIN.

"To gain the *Times*," the puzzled GLADSTONE sighed,
"Will no kind friend some certain method show?
No price too high to pay." "You're wrong," JOHN cried,
"To talk of paying high; the price is LOWE."

CHRISTMAS.

I have written so much upon politics of late that I am sure you will be well pleased to hear about something else. The one topic that seems to engross people's attention is now Christmas. The extra Christmas numbers are still pouring forth, and among them all there is only one good one—*Once a Year*. In this there really is material for amusing a leisure half hour. The short stories are not bad, and the pictures are excellent. Lord LYTTON contributes a little sketch, which would alone be worth the price of the magazine. SHIRLEY BROOKS writes some verses good enough for the occasion, and Mr. MARK LEMON is the author of a story and a "carol"—the latter a comic lament over his poverty, real or assumed. The number is altogether well made up. Then, as another Christmas institution, we have had the cattle show, where butchers find their supplies of fat meat for their hungry patrons. The incubus of much beef seems to be fast gathering upon the town. The poor are not forgotten. Everywhere subscriptions are raised for filling the hungry with good things. One excellent plan, which meets with universal support, is that of bringing together all the poor children that can be found in different districts, and giving them all a capital dinner once a week. But in spite of these charitable efforts, the amount of real distress which exists in this metropolis alone is terrible to think of. And yet, as I have often explained, we are all called upon to pay large sums for the relief of this distress. No one in power seems to care in the least what becomes of the money, and it is only of late that the Liberal journals have given a passing thought to the subject. Mr. GOSCHEN, that great prodigy, is now at the head of the Poor-law Board. He professes to have taken a deep interest in the whole question of rating and the system of apportioning relief. What good does he intend to do? Any man really in earnest, and bent upon carrying out practical reforms, could do much to remove a great reproach from the nation, and at the same time lighten the burden which presses sorely on many an overtaxed housekeeper. Whether Mr. GOSCHEN will take enough interest in his work to attempt these reforms, is more than I can say. If not, he will have missed for the second time a great opportunity for distinguishing himself. It is all very well for the radical press to call him a "promising young man," but in the wretched state of affairs at the Poor Law Board, we do not want promise so much as performance. Can Mr. GOSCHEN revise the local expenditure of London, and compel Boards of Guardians to do their duty? That is what the public want, and they will not forget the man who first makes a resolute effort to accomplish the work.

AMERICAN MUNIFICENCE.

If the benevolence of one man could supply a cure for the poverty of London, we should not be obliged to look beyond Mr. PEABODY for that cure. You will have heard that he has added the magnificent sum of £100,000 this week to the fund he had already established, and which now consists of £350,000. There have been complaints within the last few days to the effect that the trust is not being judiciously administered, but that the "homes" intended for the poor are allowed to fall into the hands of "city managers and clerks." I have good authority for stating that there is no ground for these assertions. The fund has been strictly devoted to the purposes which Mr. PEABODY pointed out, and his desires and intentions have been followed to the very letter. Mr. PEABODY's object was not to provide temporary relief for the most destitute class. He well knows that there is a large and costly machinery in existence for fulfilling this end, and if it is a failure, it is not the part of private charity to take upon itself the duties which others are authorized to discharge. The trustees of the public are wrongfully administering the funds placed in their hands. For some one else to step in and do what they have undone would be no benefit to the community. Mr. PEABODY's belief is that the hard-working poor suffer most from the difficulties they experience in finding clean and comfortable homes. He is anxious to remove these obstacles from their path, so far as London is concerned. If an industrious clerk, of narrow means, is allowed to hire rooms in the Peabody buildings, the purposes of the founder are not frustrated. The entirely destitute he leaves to the public rates, which are amply sufficient to provide for them.

POSSIBLE INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

I have already alluded to the faint prospect of war which is discernible in China. If we escape from this danger it is by no means certain that others, of a still more formidable character, are not before us. Not to speak of the ever-recurring "Eastern difficulty," we hear this morning of renewed disturbances in Spain, and it is quite evident that we have not yet seen the end of a revolution which at first seemed destined to be consummated without bloodshed. It appears to be felt on all hands that a very serious mistake has been made in not giving the Spanish people an opportunity of deciding on their future form of Government through their representatives. Long did Gen. PRIM wait for his chance, and now he seems to be throwing it away. Or is it, as some of our journals have all along intimated, that he is scheming for a dictatorship? The idea was scouted when the *Spectator* boldly suggested it, but it grows in force and consistency every day. The *Times* remarks this morning: "The country is, we fear, becoming rapidly demoralized by the inactivity of the Government, and any further delay will be treason to its best interests." But in addition to this element of trouble, no one can look at the state of affairs in France without uneasiness. The French people have periodical fits of impatience with their present ruler, and seldom have they assumed a more ominous appearance than of late. You will doubtless have seen that on the 2d December, the anniversary of the memorable *coup d'état*, the Government made great preparations for an anticipated outbreak. I have reason to believe that it was no false alarm which had set it on the alert. The Orleanists hoped that the 2d would prove an eventful day for them—a "movement" had been arranged, and I have heard, from a source I can trust, that the Count DE CHAMBORD had even anticipated the contingency of a sudden call to Paris. Certain it is that the Orleanists and their friends were greatly dejected when they learned that the day had passed over without a sign in their favor. Their anticipations had somehow leaked out, and it was reported in London that the Emperor was dead, and that a revolution had broken out. There was a panic on the Stock Exchange, and for some hours the Orleanists and their friends were in great hopes that all this smoke had not been produced without some fire. But they were disappointed. Still the volcanic forces are ever at work, and even a fatalist must know moments when fear reaches his heart. Could we in England be unmoved by the shock of a great convulsion anywhere on the continent? Even in 1848 there were symptoms of an upheaval, which could not have happened and left our Government where it was before. Since then the power of democracy has been indefinitely increased—no man knows how strong it is at this moment. The fall of NAPOLEON might prove a presage of the fall of a much more distinguished dynasty. The bats of our Press are chuckling over the fact, intensely agreeable to them, that there are more rich men in the new Parliament, elected under household suffrage, than in the old one. "We have shot Niagara," they cry, "and it turns out to be a mock waterfall after all. See! we have come to no harm." Could it, then, have been expected that large masses would in a moment put into exercise the power suddenly committed to their hands? They do not yet realise their strength, nor do they understand how to use it. They will find out the truth by-and-by—and then, farewell to the dandies who contrived to get into this Parliament by flattering the workingman. The workingman will find his own representative—and so much the better.

MR. CARLYLE.

In the face of all this, Mr. CARLYLE has written a letter to the students of the Edinburgh University, in which he cautions his friends not to harass themselves too much with present events. The letter strikes me as being very mournful in tone; the "Chelsea philosopher," as the newspapers like to call Mr. CARLYLE, is one of those who see little but evil in the present signs of the times. He was asked to deliver a farewell address to the University of which he had been rector, but this he declined. He says, in characteristic language: "Tell them (the students) to consult the eternal oracles, (not yet inaudible, nor ever to become so, when worthily inquired of,) and to disregard, nearly altogether in comparison, the temporary noises, menacings and deliriums." Such advice as this is set down as "delirium" by the wise men of the age.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

To revert for a moment to lighter topics: I believe I have already informed you that another new theatre is shortly to be opened in London, and I hear of still another, to be erected under the direction—so goes the rumor—of Mr. CHARLES READE. At the Gaiety, first performance on the 21st instant, a one-act operetta, by Mr. G. a BECKETT, will be produced, followed by a new comedy, "On the Cards," and an operatic extravaganza. To-night a new play will be given at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, written by Mr. EDMUND YATES, and called "Tame Cats." Mr. ROBERTSON, author of "Caste" and "Ours," writes a play for the Haymarket, under the title of "Home." At the Queen's, a play by Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS will be produced, for the first time, at or near Christmas. Besides these entertainments, all the other theatres will give us pantomimes or burlesques. Actors and actresses are everywhere in demand, and the supply begins to fall short. But as the public here manifest a decided preference for second-rate acting, it will not to be difficult to gratify their tastes.

JOURNALISTIC GOSSIP.

A new evening paper has made its appearance, price one halfpenny. The selling price is so low that the news agents cannot possibly make more than a very small profit by it, and consequently they seem likely to take a "stand" against it. Very many shops refuse to keep it. One young woman, who condescends to sell papers in Piccadilly, turned up her nose (if I may be allowed the expression) with great disdain, and informed me that she did not keep 'alfpenny papers, and, therefore, I must go elsewhere for the *Hecho*. Accordingly I went elsewhere with much humility, but still the *Echo* eluded me, as echos have a way of doing. The title of this paper is a great stumbling-block to many of my worthy fellow-countrymen, and also to the newsboys. When they have the *Owl* to sell besides, their difficulties will be great indeed. A combination of a *Howl* and a *Hecho* will resound along the railway platforms, to the great distress of American travelers. We are used to such little accidents and do not mind them.

L.

NEW-ALBANY, INDIANA.

Proclamation of the Vigilance Committee—A Warning to Thieves.

From the Cincinnati Times, Dec. 22.

The following order, a copy of which has been furnished us in poster form, was circulated throughout Southern Indiana last night.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN INDIANA }
VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. }

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Solus populi suprema lex."

Whereas, It became necessary for this organization to mete out summary punishment to the leaders of the thieves, robbers, murderers and desperadoes, who, for many years, defied law and order, and threatened the lives and property of honest citizens of this portion of Indiana, and as the late fearful tragedy at New-Albany testifies that justice is slow but sure, we promulgate this our *pronunciamiento*, for the purpose of justifying to the world, and particularly to the people of the State of Indiana, any future action which we may take. We deeply deplore the necessity which called our organization into existence; but the laws of our State are so defective that, as they now stand on the statute books, they all favor criminals going unwhipt of justice; a retrospective view will show that in this respect we speak only the truth.

Having first lopped off the branches, and finally uprooted the tree of evil which was in our midst, in defiance of us and our laws, we beg to be allowed to rest here, and be not forced again to take the law into our own hands. We are very loth to shed blood again, and will not do so unless compelled in defence of our lives.

A WARNING.

We are well aware that at the present time a combination of the few remaining thieves, their friends and sympathizers, has been formed against us and have threatened all kinds of vengeance against persons whom they suppose to belong to this organization. They threaten assassination in every form, and that they will commit arson in such ways as will defy legal detection.

The carrying out in whole, or in part, of each or any of these designs, is the only thing that will again cause us to rise in our own defence. The following-named persons are solemnly warned that their designs and opinions are known, and that they cannot, unknown to us, make a move toward retaliation: Wilk Reno, Clinton Reno, Trick Reno, James Greer, Stephen Greer, Fee Johnson, Chris. Price, Harvey Needham, Meade Fislar, Mart Lowe, Roland Lee, William Sparks, Jesse Thompson, William Hare, William Biggers, James Fislar, Pollard Able.

If the above-named individuals desire to remain in our midst, to pursue honest callings, and otherwise conduct themselves as law-abiding citizens, we will protect them always. If, however, they commence their devilish designs against us, our property, or any good citizen of this district, we will rise but once more. Do not trifle with us, for if you do we will follow you to the bitter end, and give you a "short shrift and a hempen collar." As to this, our actions in the past will be a guarantee of our conduct in the future.

We trust this will have a good effect. We repeat, we are very loth again to take life, and hope we shall never more be necessitated to take the law into our own hands. By order of the Committee.

DEC. 21, 1868.

Recovery of a Large Sum of Money Stolen in Georgia.

From the Atlanta New Era, Dec. 22.

On the 9th inst. the house of Mr. JESSE DALTON, in Oglethorpe County, Ga., was robbed of $10,000 in gold, United States currency and bank notes. The following are the particulars:

A young man by the name of WILLIAM SIMPSON, who resided near this city, had been at the house of Mr. DALTON frequently in the past five or six weeks, and by some means discovered that Mr. DALTON had a considerable amount of money in a small desk which sat upon a table in the room adjoining the one occupied by Mr. and Mrs. DALTON as a sleeping-room. After getting the exact location of all things inside the house, he left the place and came to Atlanta. At this place he met with a cousin by the name of THOMAS WEAVER. SIMPSON informed WEAVER of the discovery he had made, and prevailed on WEAVER to go down with him and get the money. WEAVER went, and upon his arrival at Mr. DALTON's, passed himself off as a traveler, and obtained permission to stay all night. At the usual hour the family and WEAVER retired—WEAVER in a room in the back part of the house. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, WEAVER stole from his bed, passed through the parlor into Mr. DALTON's sleeping-room, and from thence into the room where the money was. He picked up the desk, passed out through the sleeping-room into the parlor, and from thence out into the road. He proceeded up the road about a quarter of a mile, where he found SIMPSON, who had been waiting for him. Both of them went into a pine thicket by the roadside and broke the box open. They gathered up a great many of the papers, and as well as they could in the dark distinguished them from the money, which was enclosed in large express envelopes. They carried off a great many of the papers, and (as they report) three of the envelopes and the sack of gold. The rest they left—some in the box and others scattered on the ground.

SIMPSON was arrested a few days ago at his father's house, and surrendered quietly. He had $900 in greenbacks and over $200 in bank notes, and confessed the whole thing immediately. WEAVER was found at home, about seven miles from the city, and with him was found $798 in greenbacks and $132 50 in gold. The officer reports $6,200 more had been recovered in the woods where the box was opened, and that in all probability the rest will be found, as the robbers carried the box a considerable distance through the woods open. A thorough search will be made with the prisoners for guides. SIMPSON and WEAVER deny seeing any of the money except that found with them and a few dollars they had spent.

THE HILL MURDER.

Opening of the Case for the Defence.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the testimony for the prosecution in the trial of GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., for the murder of Mrs. HILL, was concluded, and F. T. PRATT, Esq., made the opening for the defence. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following report of his remarks:

May it please the Court, and you, gentlemen of the jury, it now devolves upon me, as junior counsel for the prisoner, the humble yet important duty of opening to you his defence, and stating the points upon which we expect to establish his innocence. Up to this time you perceive the prisoner's mouth has been closed and no word has been said in his defence. Ever since that fatal night he has been kept in silence and suspense, and the ear of justice seems to have been closed against him, lest some favorable word should have got to those who were to be the judges of his case. Even the public Press, which should be the guardian of liberty and innocence, and which is the great molder of public opinion, has in this case, with a few honorable exceptions, taken side with the Commonwealth, and by unfair innuendo and open argument, worked against him. I need not warn you against the danger of being influenced by prejudice. You know, by every day's experience, how men's minds are warped and wronged by it. We want you to try this case as did the Greeks of old, blind to everything else than the case before you. On this Sunday night, when the ministers of God were performing their sacred offices throughout this broad community, this poor, defenceless old woman was brutally murdered; thus far we agree with the Commonwealth. Our law, and that of the whole civilized world, requires that the assassin should be speedily and surely punished, and we support that law. But the law of Pennsylvania does not ask the blood of an innocent man; no man shall suffer until his guilt has been proven conclusively. I may here say that this case is purely and solely circumstantial, and we will argue that it is most uncertain, unreliable and deceptive, citing case after case where many an innocent man has been sacrificed by it. We are to guard strictly against such a sacrifice in this case. As part of our defence we will show you the prisoner's excellent character. I know that, in a conclusive case, where no doubt of guilt is left, it is no weight, but in a mere circumstantial case so full of doubt as this, it is all powerful for the salvation of the prisoner. We will show you that all through his life he has been found to be a man of such moral character as to render him incapable of such a crime. We will show you that he could have had no motive for such a murder, which the Commonwealth has failed to show. They say it is a monstrous crime, but do not show a motive for it. We will prove that when old Mr. HILL died, he left a will, bequeathing to his wife, the murdered lady, a life estate in all his property, remainder to his heirs, so that nothing could ever have gone to Mrs. TWITCHELL, her daughter. We will show by record that Mrs. HILL gave to her daughter the house at Tenth and Pine streets, in which they lived. She wished to give all she had to her only child. They were on the most amicable terms, and there was nothing to mar the harmony of their intercourse. In regard to these dogs, of which so much has been said, we will satisfy you that it was the habit to keep them locked up at night, as they were on this night; also, that the door leading from the room in which the murder was committed, to the entry, was closed, so that Mr. and Mrs. TWITCHELL, who were in their beds asleep, could not have heard the noise.

Here the gentleman intimated that as the hour fixed for adjournment had arrived, he would prefer concluding his address on Saturday, and the Judges adjourned the Court.

The Official Vote of Missouri.

The official vote of Missouri is announced as follows: The average vote of Republican electors is 84,116; average of Democratic electors, 59,685; Republican majority, 24,431. For Governor, MCCLURG (Rep.) has 19,326 majority. The remainder of the Republican State ticket has an average majority of 21,401. The Republican Supreme Judges have an average majority of 20,598.

For Congress—In the First District, WELLS, Democrat, 281 majority; Second District, FINKELNBURG, Republican, 3,223 majority; Third district, MCCORMICK, Democrat, 927 majority; Fourth District, S. H. BOYD, Republican, 3,972 majority; (in this district Col. KELSO, Independent Radical, polled 1,834 votes;) Fifth District, Capt. S. S. BURDETT, Republican, 3,426 majority; and for MCCLURG's unexpired term in this district, Col. STONER, Republican, received 3,628 majority; Sixth District, VAN HORN, Republican, 867 majority; Seventh District, Col. ASPER, Republican, 7,243 majority; Eighth District, Col. BENJAMIN, Republican, 1,611 majority; Ninth District, Col. DYER, Republican, 432 majority.

The Counties of Dunklin, Ripply, Shannon, Wayne and Oregon, in the Third District; Platte and Jackson in the Sixth, and Monroe in the Ninth, have not been counted on account of illegal registration or disregard of law. The whole matter will be laid before the Legislature, and until that body acts upon the returns the Secretary of State will not issue certificates to anybody.

The majority against the Constitutional Amendment is 19,817.

Official Vote of Oregon.

The following is the official vote of Oregon for Presidential electors, as returned to the office of the Secretary of State:

Counties.	GRANT.	SEYMOUR.	*Counties.*	GRANT.	SEYMOUR.
Benton	536	549	Lane	669	715
Baker	335	487	Marion	1,584	1,019
Clackamas	673	592	Multnomah	1,280	1,102
Columbia	80	100	Polk	570	584
Clatsop	120	95	Tillamook	64	59
Curry	83	56	Umatilla	313	557
Coos	228	165	Union	300	536
Douglas	755	648	Wasco	250	354
Grant	343	352	Washington	507	315
Jackson	537	769	Yamhill	635	556
Josephine	158	191			
Linn	1,036	1,223	Total	10,961	11,125

The above gives the highest vote for Electors. Oregon has three votes; the remaining two Republican Electors received 10,960 and 10,956 votes respectively. The two Democratic Electors received 11,125 and 11,124 votes.

The vote of the State for Governor, in 1866, was: Republican, 10,283; Democratic, 9,956. For Congressmen, in June last, the vote was: Republican, 10,580; Democratic, 11,789. A comparison of the tables shows that the Republican vote for President, in November, was 380 larger than the vote for Congressmen, in June, while the Democratic vote was reduced 664 in the same time. The total vote in June last was 22,369; in November, 22,085. Four years ago the whole vote of the State for President was 18,345.

A Cemetery Desecrated in Cleveland—Two Bodies Taken.

From the Cleveland Herald, Dec. 23.

Following fast upon the heels of the attempt to snatch a body from the Erie-street Cemetery on Sunday night, came a second and more successful attempt on Monday night. Notwithstanding the sexton and his assistants had received a sufficient warning of the contemplated robbery of the graves of their contents, by the erection of signals upon the top of the mounds of those chosen for the sacrilege, the attempt was successfully carried out on the evening in question, and two new-made graves were opened and the bodies taken out. One of the missing bodies is that of a German who was buried on Sunday last, and the other is that of the individual the snatchers were after on Sunday night when they were scared away by the assistant sexton and the officers.

On Sunday evening, or rather Monday morning, when an attempt to rob a certain grave was made, the robbers were fired at by young STEADMAN, assistant sexton. The firing brought Sergt. GOODRICH, of the City Police, and two patrolmen on the ground, who learned what had been going on from the lips of young STEADMAN himself. As neither of the officers had seen any of the alleged transactions, and knew of them only from one of the guardians of the Cemetery, they were not authorized to make any arrests, but requested STEADMAN to prefer a verbal charge against the two would-be robbers, upon which they would take them into custody. STEADMAN positively declined saying that he knew the men, and wanted the matter hushed up. Sergt. GOODRICH still felt inclined to take the men into custody, but owing to the importunities of young STEADMAN, who was supposed to know his business, the officers went away, leaving them in STEADMAN's charge. As soon as possible Sergt. GOODRICH reported the case to Superintendent MCKINSTRY, who entirely approves of his action in the premises. It appears that the would-be robbers were released by STEADMAN, but upon what conditions, if any, is not so plain.

The Late Ex-Vicar-General Dunne.

The telegraph has already announced the death in Chicago on Wednesday morning of Rev. Dr. DUNNE, for many years Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Chicago. A special dispatch from that city gives the following particulars:

"He had been in this Diocese since 1848, and in Chicago for fifteen years. Dr. DUNNE was widely known and universally respected by all classes of Christians. In the controversy which has been in progress for some time past between Bishop DUGGAN and many of his priests, Dr. DUNNE bore a conspicuous part in opposition to the Bishop, and was by him removed from the pastorate of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and his place as Vicar-General. He had lived in retiracy since, wasting away under the steady ravages of the disease which terminated his existence. One event of Dr. DUNNE's life will be held in grateful remembrance by the loyal people of our State, and particularly of Chicago. Truly loyal in all his instincts and teachings, he encountered much opposition among his own people in his efforts to enforce his teachings against the rebellion. With that promptness and energy so characteristic of the man, early in 1862 he engaged personally in the work of putting into the field a regiment of troops, composed almost entirely of Roman Catholics. It required a strong effort, and it cost much money, but he persevered until success crowned his efforts. The Ninetieth Illinois Volunteers was sent to the front, where its record was of the most creditable kind. Dr. DUNNE was one of the most generous of men, and his charities were without stint. When he was dismissed from his pastorate by the Bishop, it is said, he had not a cent of money. It may be gratifying to the friends of both parties to know that on Wednesday last, at the suggestion of mutual friends, Bishop DUGGAN had a kind and fraternal interview with the dying soldier of the cross. It is worth mentioning that the two parties who, in order, succeeded Dr. DUNNE as pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, have both preceded him in death. They were the brothers DILLON, each of whom lived but little over one month after his ordination."

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Its Transfer to the United States—Letter from Secretary Welles.

Mayor MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, communicated to the City Council on the 23d inst. the following letter from Secretary WELLES in relation to the transfer of League Island to the United States Government:

NAVY DEPARTMENT }
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1868. }

Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia:

SIR: It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt, through you and the Committee on behalf of the city authorities, of a deed from the City of Philadelphia to the United States of the property known as "League Island," the title to which has been examined by the Attorney-General, in conformity with the requirements of the statute, and pronounced valid. By virtue of authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved Feb. 18, 1867, the "said island and appurtenances" is hereby accepted, "to be held valid for naval purposes by the Government of the United States," and a certificate of acceptance is herewith forwarded for record, as provided by the laws of Pennsylvania. When the certificate has been recorded you are desired to certify the fact to the department. I cannot close this communication without expressing to you, Mr. Mayor, and through you to the donors of this munificent gift, my personal as well as official acknowledgments, and congratulating you, and all who have interested themselves in this subject, on its final consummation. It is due to the late Prof. BACHE to say that he first drew the attention of the department to the advantages of League Island. The promptness with which the City of Philadelphia at that period, when the country was involved in war, and struggling for the preservation of the Union, came forward and tendered to the Government that locality for naval purpose, was justly appreciated, and I regret its acceptance should have been so long delayed. I shall embrace the earliest opportunity to communicate to Congress this donation and acceptance, and that body will, I doubt not, during the present session, make the necessary appropriation for such preliminary survey as may be necessary for a national naval establishment that will in time be complete in all respects, and unsurpassed for the purpose intended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Gen. Grant and the Railroad Subsidies.

From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1868.

The reports of a conversation between Gen. GRANT and several Congressmen yesterday relative to Pacific Railroad subsidies, printed in the papers of yesterday and to-day, are claimed by some to be exaggerations, but upon inquiry it appears that there was ground for a portion of the statement as least. In the conversation reference was made to Gen GRANT's approval of the structure, &c., of the Union Pacific Railroad after his recent travel over the route, and which was published in the papers a few days ago. Gen. GRANT made a remark, in substance, that although he found the Union Pacific in the excellent condition represented, he had said nothing about granting subsidies to railroads. Those who knew this, did not understand Gen. GRANT as opposing the existing grants and subsidies, but as (merely by implication) indicating his disapproval of further subsidies to projected roads, or the granting of lands and bonds, except what have been contemplated and provided for by the existing laws. There are reasons for supposing that Gen. GRANT's views as to the granting further subsidies of any kind, and also upon the matters of retrenchment and economy, coincide with the well-understood opinions of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois.

More About the New Railway Movements.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec 24.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad owns what is called the Pan-Handle Road, from Pittsburg to Columbus. It recently obtained control of the Columbus, Piqua and Indianapolis Road, and also of the Chicago and Great Eastern Road, which gave it a direct line to Chicago. This brought the Pennsylvania Central into direct competition with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the result was a reduction in rates. The two roads, however, have come together. A fifty-year contract has been made between the two corporations, under which a division of earnings on the Pan-Handle and Fort Wayne Roads is made; the Pennsylvania Road gives all its Chicago business to the Fort Wayne line, and the latter gives all its Eastern business to the Pennsylvania line. This ends the Chicago branch of the Pennsylvania line. What is to be done with the Chicago and Great Eastern Road we have not learned.

The Pennsylvania Central, having disposed of its Chicago business, is now pushing for the Mississippi River. Failing to effect a satisfactory arrangement with the Terre Haute Road, a new road is to be built to that place from Indianapolis. Thence the Terre Haute and Alton Road will be used.

As a result of the compromise referred to, rates of freight on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road have been advanced, and the gross receipts of that road for the first two weeks in December show an increase of $63,000.

The Fort Wayne Road will earn, net, this year, 17 per cent. At the close of the year it will have a surplus of $700,000. Of this the Board has voted to expend immediately $400,000 in rolling stock, the present machinery not being adequate to the transactions of its immense business. It is expected that the net earnings next year will reach 20 per cent. It has been decided, we understand, not to increase the capital stock of the Company. Nor is it likely that extra dividends will be declared for some time to come. The policy will be to use the surplus earnings in equipping the road and building double tracks.

The construction of the Richmond and Fort Wayne Road, which has been decided upon, will serve as a new feeder to the Fort Wayne road, while it will also throw a large business on to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, and open up an important country to the trade of Cincinnati.

Railroad Machine Shops in Lynchburg—Two Lives Lost.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, Dec. 24.

Yesterday morning a little after daylight the machine shops of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company were discovered to be on fire, and it was found impossible to save the shops. These consisted of the blacksmith shops, the carpenter shops and the repair shops, embracing two large buildings and much valuable machinery. The main building was the old Lynchburg cotton factory, a large three-story brick house, built many years ago. It was totally destroyed, together with the long sheet-iron building adjoining. Among the machinery ruined were eight fine lathes, three drill presses, three planing-machines, a stationary engine capable of driving the entire machinery, &c. The carpentery and blacksmith shops were also well supplied with the necessary machinery and implements.

The loss of the company will probably fall but little short of a $100,000—the machinery being valuable and costly. On this there was an insurance of $33,500, in companies respectively represented by Messrs. HUTTER BROS., C. T. WILLS, T. H. IVEY and A. B. RUCKER. The operations of the road will necessarily be greatly embarrassed by this heavy blow.

At one time it seemed almost impossible to prevent a much more extensive conflagration. The long brick coach house, the round house and Langhorne's mill were all on fire, but by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen, assisted by others, all were saved. While some of the employés were engaged in removing some timber a wall fell upon them and instantly killed GEORGE B. GAMBELL and fatally injured EUGENE CASSIDY, both employés of the company. Mr. GAMBELL was a coppersmith and was a worthy man. He leaves a wife and five children. Mr. CASSIDY's leg was crushed and he was otherwise injured. He died last night. This is probably the most destructive fire, to life and property, that has ever occurred in the city. By it nearly a hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

GEORGIA TAX RETURNS FOR 1868.—We learn from the watchful and gentlemanly Comptroller-General of the State of Georgia, Major MADISON BELL, that the tax books returned from the counties of Berrien, Gwinnett, Chattooga, Fayette, Campbell, Lowndes, Madison, Pierce and Glascock show property valued, April 1, 1868, at $6,188,351; falling off from the valuation of 1867 of $689,940. If the other counties fall off in the same proportion the whole property of the State will not be valued at much over $175,000,000. If this be the case, an assessment for the State purposes will have to be made of 35 to 40 cents on the value of $100.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dec. 22.*

CHRISTMAS.

The Festivities Yesterday in This City and Elsewhere.

A Day of Feasting and Merry-Making.

Scenes at the Institutions--Dinners for the Poor--Church Services in the Morning--The Skating Rinks, the Theatres and the Dancing Halls.

Religious rite and secular custom united to honor the brief, bright, merry festival that flashed its sunshine into so many happy hearts yesterday at the churches, with their cheerful decorations of evergreen warmed into a richly-tinted Autumnal glow by the rays that slanted through the stained glass windows, and disposed those who entered them to look more kindly upon each other's infirmities. Services were held in all the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches in the morning, and were attended generally by large congregations. Still it must be confessed that the majority of the people did not spend the morning hours in religious devotions. There were objects of devotion at home too often, for those who had families and homes, that exclusively engrossed the attention of parents, of brothers and sisters, and maiden aunts. There were sweet little cherubs, and others not so sweet or so little, who tyrannized over the household, lording it with a sway that it was vain to dispute. The fun, and frolic, and mirth of the children was the appropriate music of the day, and had in it more melody, at least for the immediate ancestors of the strident stripplings, than the grandest symphonies that pealed to the fretted vault of the cathedral. The shrill pipes of the petty tyrants, aided by horns of brass and tin, and whistles of wood and ivory, intermingled with the bark of doll-dogs, the squall of doll-babies, and the wild mew of doll-cats, frighted the souls of dreadful bachelor uncles, who were sometimes driven to desperation and the clubs, by this discord of harsh sounds. There were, indeed, some houses in which apartments are let only "to parties without children," where no such noises were heard. We have no intelligence of any remarkably festive demonstrations on the part of their inmates.

The day out-doors was a pleasant one only for such as were fond of active exercise. It was not a temperature in which to saunter leisurely down the street. Everybody that you met seemed to be in a hurry. All walked briskly who walked at all, as if anxious to reach their destination and escape the cold as speedily as possible. The skating rinks were crowded with people, who had a merry time on the ice. At the charitable institutions there were the usual festivities. A full account of all these things will be found below.

The merry festival is passed, and in many a household where the Lord of Misrule ran riot yesterday, the housewife and the maid-servants are to-day busily employed in removing the ashes of the consumed holiday. Sprigs of evergreen from the Christmas trees are scattered around the drawing-rooms; the crusts and cold meats of yesterday's grand dinner may furnish forth a meal for the poor to-day and must not be thrown away; the crumbs must be swept from the new carpet, and the stains of the wine spilled by the awkward guest must be carefully removed. The silver service, used only on grand occasions, must be scoured and put away; broken toys lie scattered in all directions, and the children are still rudely boisterous (for there is no school to-day) and must be toned down. Truly the mistress of the house has her hands full. The day after Christmas in the domestic circle deserves to be celebrated in rhyme equally with the night before the holiday. All through the house every creature is stirring, even the mouse, who does his share toward disposing of the remnants of the feast.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

The morning and afternoon were sufficiently bright and pleasant yesterday to induce a large number of persons to visit the skating ponds in and near the Central Park, which were crowded during the whole day. A sharp northwest wind rendered active exercise an absolute necessity, and those who donned the irons had to keep moving. The ice was not in the best possible condition. In fact, it presented so many difficulties that an unusual number of the skaters were to be seen lying prostrate on its glassy surface in more or less ungraceful positions. Very few ladies were hardy enough to brave the cold wind and the rough ice, and those who did generally sought the assistance of some manly arm. Those who liked to take their ice warm adjourned to the Empire Skating Rink in the Third-avenue. Here the ice was in splendid condition, and there were no rough winds to visit the cheeks of beauty too rudely. During the whole day the Rink was thronged, many celebrated skaters making their appearance, and leaving the less celebrated ones to wonder at and admire their graceful evolutions. A fine band of music was in attendance, and thus skaters glided up and down the Rink to the inspiriting strains of "Champagne Charley," "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," and other popular airs.

On the east side of the City a few target companies made their appearance. Prominent among them were the Furniture Dealers' Clerks who proceeded to the shooting-ground in carriages. Another company attracting attention was composed of very small boys, who, like the sparrow in the nursery song, were armed with bows and arrows. They did not, however, apparently intend to shoot cock robin, as they had a target with them, carried by a colored boy in the orthodox manner. There was also a regiment of youthful fantasticals, among whom were any number of Indians, colored persons, kings, queens, Spanish hidalgoes, clowns and pantaloons, who did their fooling in quite as good style as their elders.

On the road there appeared to be fewer fast teams than usual, the wind and dust rendering driving decidedly unpleasant.

The House of Industry.

The day was a happy one for the inmates of the House of Industry in the Five Points. The chapel, nursery, hospital and covered play-ground were all handsomely decorated with evergreens and flags, with appropriate Scriptural mottoes. There were three immense Christmas trees heavily laden with the choicest gifts for the little ones. The exercises commenced at 11 o'clock with singing by the children, and that was followed by brief and happy addresses delivered by Rev. Mr. HALLIDAY, of Peekskill; Rev. Mr. MCKAY, of Brooklyn, and others. An immense audience was present, and all evinced a keen interest in the proceedings. Shortly after 1 o'clock the entire company of children, not fewer than 600 in number, marched to the play-ground to the music of the drum, and there prepared to eat their Christmas dinner. Three immense tables bore the smoking dishes of turkey, chicken, pies, puddings, and a host of other good things, the sight of which caused the little ones to dance with joy. After all had been stationed at the tables, and complete silence had been restored, the entire company at a given signal folded their hands and closed their eyes, in the attitude of prayer, and then repeated in concert a little verse of thanks to God for providing such a feast, and they were indeed thankful. The verse concluded, another signal was given, and in an instant the din of knives and forks and plates and cups, was heard above all other sounds. The children were evidently very hungry, and they did full justice to the meal. Another verse of thanks was then said, after which the company returned to the upper rooms, and there renewed the exercises of the morning. Several songs were sung and addresses made, and at 8 o'clock the Christmas trees were stripped of their glittering burdens, which were distributed among the little ones, and all went to their homes happy. This institution is sadly in need of money with which to extend its sphere of work, and it is expected that many full purses will be generously opened to-day for the benefit of the suffering. Many of the most worthy cases have to be turned away without assistance, simply because there are no means of providing for them. Persons sending money, clothing, provisions, &c., to Mr. HALLIDAY, may rely upon their being judiciously used, as nothing of the kind is ever distributed without the closest examination into the merits of the applicant. Persons knowing of worthy cases where charity is needed, may refer them to the House of Industry.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.

The Five Points Methodist Mission, across the way from the House of Industry, was a scene of happiness yesterday. The school-room having been appropriately decked with evergreens, was thrown open early in the morning, and at 10 o'clock nearly 600 children had congregated with their teachers. A number of beautiful songs were sung, after which remarks were offered by the Superintendent, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Rev. Mr. JACKSON, of the City Mission, and others. Then followed the distribution of good things among the children. There were no Christmas trees, neither was there any dinner, but there was an abundance of other things equally acceptable to the children. Fruits, candies, books, toys, &c., in an almost endless profusion and variety, were given out, and most gladly received. When everything else had been attended to, the worthy Superintendent was presented with a costly and elegant token of esteem from one of his assistants.

This institution, now nearly nineteen years old, has done a noble work among the wretched denizens of the Five Points. During that time 150,000 garments, 7,000 pairs of shoes, 6,000 articles of bedding, 3,000 caps and bonnets, $6,000 worth of provisions, 300,000 rations and a number of tons of coal have been distributed. Two thousand children and adults have been placed in homes, more than 10,000 children have attended the schools, altogether, and 1,669 during the past year. A new building is in course of erection, for the better accommodation of the Mission, and the Christian community is requested to contribute liberally toward the necessary funds.

The exercises of the day at the Mission were varied by the presentation of a massive and elegant gold chain to the Superintendent, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, by FREEBORN GARRETTSON SMITH, Esq.

The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

The rooms of this institution, in New-Bowery, were yesterday thronged from an early hour of the morning until late in the afternoon. The children in attendance could be reckoned by hundreds certainly, and the good things provided by the thoughtful and benevolent ladies and gentlemen of this City were abundant. One of the largest and most tastefully adorned Christmas trees we have ever seen was placed at the head of the room. Toys, books, nuts, candies, cakes, apples, &c., were distributed in great profusion to the children. Two hundred bags, containing articles of this kind, were sent on Thursday from Mr. BEECHER's Sunday School in Brooklyn, and this was but a tithe of what the little ones realized in the way of Christmas offerings. Mr. ARNOLD, in speaking of the generosity of the friends of the institution, said it was unparalleled. "All he had to do was simply to ask for what he wanted, and he got it." It certainly must have warmed and cheered the hearts of the many friends and patrons of this institution who were present to witness the smiles and listen to the cheerful voices of the "Little Wanderers," who were made happy upon this occasion.

The number of children present during the day was variously estimated at from 500 to 700. During the exercises, Mr. VAN METER, the Superintendent, made an interesting statement in regard to a little girl named MAGGIE SHEELER or SHALER, who has been hitherto connected with the institution. It appears that some of the pupils and teachers in the Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, sent a message to Mr. VAN METER to the effect that if he would select a bright girl from his institution and send her to an institution in Massachusetts where she could go through the preparatory course necessary to admit her into Vassar College, they, the ladies of the latter institution, would defray all expenses. The object is to prepare her for a teacher. MAGGIE was the favored girl, and a few days ago Mr. VAN METER took her on to the preparatory school in Massachusetts. When she is through there, if she lives, she will go to Vassar College. Judging from the photograph of MAGGIE, which was displayed before the audience, it appears that the girl is really a bright and beautiful child. Mr. VAN METER said this was only one instance out of many that might be mentioned, of the manner in which the institution was encouraged and sustained by the charitable public.

Juvenile Guardian Society.

Nowhere in the two cities was Christmas Day hailed and spent more joyfully than in the large hall No. 207 Bowery, where the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society had its festival. At least 750 children were present, and were feasted and loaded with presents to their heart's content. Mr. ROBERTSON, the Superintendent, was very active and attentive in promoting the welfare of his young charge. The Society has taken the large house No. 101 St. Mark's-place, where operations will soon be commenced. VICTOR M. RICE, late State General Superintendent of Public Schools, and President of the Guardian Savings Bank, receives the contributions to this deserving object.

Home for the Friendless.

This excellent institution, located on Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, near Madison-avenue, celebrated the "day of days" in an agreeable and enjoyable manner. There was an abundance of good cheer provided for the little inmates of the Home by direction of the kind lady managers and matron, which gladdened their appetites and refreshed their bodies with its savory and palatable qualities. About eighty children partook of the holiday dinner, consisting of a large variety of relishable dishes, which rapidly disappeared in the maws of the tender cormorants.

In the evening the children were assembled in the school-room, which was handsomely decorated with evergreen wreaths and capacious Christmas trees, which were fruitful with juvenile presents. An entertaining programme was prepared for the scholars by their teacher, Mrs. ELY, including solo and chorus songs, recitations and calisthenics, which formed a pleasant diversion for the participants and their kind guardians and friends. A distribution of toys and other pretty presents subsequently took place, which made their childish happiness complete, and left them full of thankfulness for their Christmas entertainment.

The Colored Home.

The blessings of Christmas visited the inmates of the Colored Home and Hospital, in Sixty-fifth-street, near First-avenue, yesterday, giving a kindlier glow to their sad faces, and a strengthening impulse to their enfeebled bodies. Some generous hand had tastefully decked their apartments with holly and evergreens—suggestive emblems of the holidays—and Mrs. ELIZABETH HAGAR, the matron, saw that they were not wanting in the more substantial and palatable concomitants of Christmas. They were sincere in their gratitude for the excellent care which was bestowed on them by the directors and managers of the Home, and humbly appreciated their good intentions and kindness. They will be presented with a stock of Christmas articles on next Tuesday evening, on which occasion they will be addressed by Dr. HULL and others. Dr. A. J. HITCHCOCK, assistant Home Physician of the Home, reports the inmates to be in an encouraging condition. They number about 250 men, women and children, altogether.

Colored Orphan Asylum.

The little nurslings who are domiciled in the Colored Orphan Asylum, in One Hundred and Forty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue, were tenderly cared for yesterday. They were plentifully supplied with edibles, and were also provided with an amusing entertainment. Miss JANE MCCLELLAN, the matron, has control of the children, who now number about 270, varying from two to twelve years of age.

The Newsboys' Lodging-House.

The newsboys of New-York, though apparently forgotten on Thanksgiving Day, were all the more remembered yesterday. The good things provided for this numerous and important class of our juvenile population, were abundant and of an unusually good quality. Mr. O'CONNOR, the Superintendent, and Mr. C. L. BRACE, had with admirable tact and skill caused every arrangement to be made beforehand, which was calculated to preserve order, and at the same time contribute to the general enjoyment of the boys.

Randall's Island.

At the excellent City institution on Randall's Island, yesterday, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction had been duly provident regarding the bereaved young people in their charge. Those that had reached speaking age were marshalled in the morning to attend a series of exercises, prefaced by prayer. The singing of the children was good and the pieces well selected. The motions of their arms to music were quite entertaining, and calculated to instil into them a due sense of time. The little solos to the piano, and the dialogues which alternated with them were well performed. A fine dinner, comprising turkeys and chickens, was partaken of, and the afternoon was devoted to sliding and out-door play. In the evening, toys were distributed from a Christmas tree.

The idiots and hospital inmates were remembered in an improved dinner, and those who desired, and were able to participate in the school exercises, did so. The number of boys on the Island much exceeds that of the girls. The latter are preferred by those wishing to adopt children, as being more docile, and requiring less trouble to rear.

The Department of Charities and Correction is unsurpassed in the City Government, for the economy, judgment and kind consideration for its various charges, with which it is administered. The boys of Randall's Island have lost a kind friend, as well as teacher, in the late drillmaster of their little regiment. No person has yet replaced him in drilling them, but, as the mild weather approaches, some one will probably be found. He had attended there as Superintendent of boys for thirty years. The affection he bore them was strong, and he always watched them in their careers subsequently to leaving him. Many became soldiers during the war, and, if wounded, their old friend would hasten to them immediately that information of the fact was obtained.

Blackwell's Island.

The idea of Blackwell's Island is coupled chiefly with that of the Penitentiary. As it is not a custom with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to feast those confined at penal institutions on holidays, but a small addition was given to the daily allowance of each prisoner. To the few among them especially deserving, rations of turkey were distributed. No work was exacted during the day, and divine services were performed in the morning.

At the Almshouse, divine morning services were held, and a dinner consisting chiefly of poultry and vegetables was partaken of. An afternoon of leisure was enjoyed, and a dance took place in the evening, when those unaccomplished in quadrilles and the polka were allowed their turn at the old country jig and double-shuffle. The inmates look clean and healthy.

At the Lunatic Asylum a better dinner than usual was also given, followed by a dance, participated in by those patients who could be trusted at large. The enjoyment was shared by the epileptic patients of an adjoining hospital, who are usually quite sane when not suffering directly from the effects of their fits. The dancing of the lunatics was quite irregular. If they attempted to form quadrilles they would soon break them up and branch off into round dances, or solo breakdowns. Excellent order was, however, preserved by the Superintendent. But little eccentricity in dress was displayed. The clothes of the women are by no means the handiwork of French dressmakers. They are of coarse gray material, or of white, striped with red or blue. Those of the latter colors resemble walking bolsters. Their hair is either quite short or cut round the neck. The men dress rationally with a few exceptions.

In the evening the lunatics were favored with a stereoscopticon exhibition, displaying scenes in different countries, buildings of New-York, statuary and Bible representations. They listened to the lecture with great attention, and seemed quite appreciative.

At the Hospital for the Incurables, very little additional could be furnished as an improvement to their ordinary fare. Their food is as good as that of a city hotel. The Christmas turkey, however, formed a staple dish, and plum pudding was among the delicacies of the table.

At the Small-Pox Hospital, Christmas was duly remembered, and there, too, the patients dined as sumptuously as was proper for persons in their unfortunate condition.

Ward's Island.

Christmas Day was celebrated on Ward's Island by church services morning and afternoon. At 9 A. M. Commissioner CYRUS W. LOUTRELL, Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee; Commissioner BISSINGER, ISAAC T. SMITH and ladies, Messrs. F. LOUTRELL, I. K. DUVALL, KANZ, W. WALLACH and C. A. BIOTTE—visited the institution and proceeded to the school-room, where about three hundred children were assembled, whose anxious little eyes were fixed on the glittering toys, illuminated books and wonderful dolls which were profusely scattered over the table.

After some music by the children and the singing of a Christmas Carol, Mr. LOUTRELL addressed them in a few short but apt remarks, which made him appear a veritable Santa Claus to the youngsters. The distributions of the gifts then took place, and babel commenced. Germans, Irish, Bohemians, Poles and Russians mingling their childish polyglots.

The older inmates of the institution were also regaled by an extra good dinner, and the day was generally observed satisfactory to the poor inmates, and most creditable to the Commissioners and to the Superintendent, Mr. LEONARD R. WELLES.

The Tombs.

Passing from the noisy and busy streets, all alive as they were with festive groups in search of pleasure, the visitor soon found his footsteps re-echoed from the well swept and silent pavement of the City Prison yard. Beside a few tame pigeons no living thing appeared in the yard, and it was only when Mr. MARK FINLEY, the clerk, ushered us into the main prison that any animation was given to the scene. The several tiers were filled with prisoners, all adult males, who had been accorded a few extra hours of liberty in the corridors in celebration of the day, and the appearance of these men was a sad and very suggestive one. Here a face could be seen that denoted great strength of purpose, added to a low cunning that marred the mind of the individual and rendered him the desperate criminal that he was. There the lineaments of a noted burglar were recognized, though the visitor could hardly understand how so mild a face could belong to so daring a scamp. By the side of the burglar lounged a man who stands accused of the terrible crime of murder, having shot down his victim in cold blood and with deliberate purpose, yet the man seemed to be more at his ease than the one who had only broken in a door and carried off an armful of goods. One was quite sure that he would pass several years in the State Prison, as he had been caught in the act of escaping with his plunder; but the other, though he had wilfully taken the life of a fellow creature, seemed to be confident about his ability to escape the great penalty of his offence, as there are persons holding high positions in the State who are understood to have pledged themselves to aid him in his defence. Taking careful note of the names of the more prominent prisoners, as pointed out by the clerk, the visitor was astonished at the large number who are awaiting trial on a charge of homicide, there being now ten men and two women thus charged yet untried.

The prisoners in the main building all seemed to enjoy the additional holiday, cramped and circumscribed as it was even there, and it needed some reflection before the visitor could believe that the men he passed in the galleries were all offenders against the laws of the land, so happy and contented did many of them seem at the moment. Many of them had been so often in durance that the life of a prison had lost its terrors. In the female prison an air of absolute quiet prevailed, and the women all seemed to take the extra liberty in a listless way. Their manner was in no way changed from that observable on all other days.

In the kitchen we found the matron of the prison, Mrs. FOSTER, busily engaged in superintending the preparation of the dinner for the prisoners. Huge cauldrons filled with potatoes and other vegetables were simmering on the fire, while several women were employed in preparing the immense pile of chickens for the ovens and pots, standing ready to receive them. The jovial Warden of the prison, Capt. COULTER, was also present and was viewing the interesting proceedings with relish, no doubt glad that the large and rather incongruous family under his hospitable care would have some slight cause to remember the holiday time now arrived to a happy world. At 12:30 P. M. the dinner was served up in generous portions to the inmates of the cells, a few of whom had also been remembered by friends outside the prison walls. Such, in brief, was Christmas Day, as seen in the Tombs.

The Protestant Churches.

All the Protestant Episcopal Churches were handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowers yesterday; and as extensive preparations had been made to make the festival pass over with becoming solemnity, all must have been delighted with the appearance of their respective places of worship. With regard to the internal decorations of their walls and pulpit, the Unitarians also were not unmindful of their churches, in some of which were observed more elaborate ornamentation than in either the Catholic or Episcopalian. The denominations which dissent from the Episcopalian form of worship yesterday, as heretofore, indulged in little or no ornamentation. With the exception of these churches, all the others, with one or two exceptions, had balsam-fir trees and holly bushes along their walls, while festoons of evergreens and flowers curled around the pulpits, organ lofts and pillars. At the Ritualistic Episcopal Church of St. Albans the trimmings of the altar were very graceful. During the morning services two pyramids of white flowers, eighteen inches in height, stood near the sanctuary. The administration of the Holy Eucharist took place after morning matins. The anthem and creed consisted of selections from MOZART. The celebrant, deacon and subdeacon were attired in white vestments.

A semi-cathedral service was performed at Trinity Chapel yesterday morning. The processionale, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," was chaunted, and was followed by "Behold the Virgin," &c., from the oratorio of the "Messiah." In fact, the music in all the Protestant Episcopal Churches was select and appropriate to the festival. A rich musical treat was provided at the Calvary Episcopal Church, an admirable quartette, augmented by a double quartette of voices, rendering selections from MOZART, HANDEL and MOSENTHAL delightfully. Rev. Dr. WASHBURNE delivered an impressive sermon at 11 o'clock. The Church of St. Bartholomew presented a white interior, contrasting well with the ornamentations. Most of the children of the school attached to the church were present at morning service yesterday, dressed in the suits presented to them by their pastor. Dr. COOK preached in the forenoon.

At the Church of St. John the Baptist service commenced yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., during which the Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, the rector, delivered an impressive discourse. The music consisted of a Venite, Te Deum, a Jubilante and the processional of "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing."

Zion Church looked really handsome yesterday, the ornaments consisting of festoons, wreaths, &c., of large mountain laurel, brought from the Catskill Mountains especially for the occasion. Over the communion table and gallery were placed sentences from Scripture. The initials I. H. S., on the front of the pulpit, were surrounded with a laurel border.

Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG preached yesterday at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. The choir sang, among other appropriate selections, the air and chorus from the "Messiah," "Thou that Feelest," "ELLIOT's Te Deum in F," and the appropriate canticles for Christmas Day. Service began at 11 A. M., and Mr. W. F. WILLIAMS presided at the organ. The time-honored festival of Christmas was in each church ushered in with all due solemnity by pastors and people as in years gone past.

Yesterday morning a pleasant surprise was given Messrs. HENRY M. NICHOLS, JAMES B. FITZGERALD and CARLL S. HOWELL, officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, by presenting the two former with a set of resolutions nicely framed, and the latter an album, containing photographs of the officers and members of the Association. Messrs. EDSON H. MCEWEN and WM. WAKEMAN made the presentation speeches in a few well-chosen words, which were responded to feelingly by the recipients of the gifts.

The Catholic Churches.

In the Catholic Churches, yesterday, from the early dawn until the setting sun, were observed all the solemnities of the festival of the Nativity to which the Catholic Church pays so much attention. Those who crowded the confessionals the previous day gathered around the altars of their respective churches yesterday to receive communion, and one may calculate what crowds of communicants presented themselves, from the fact that the vast majority of Catholics communicate but twice a year—at Christmas and Easter. With one or two exceptions all the Catholic Churches of the City were appropriately decorated, the pastors vieing with each other in procuring the most distinguished talent for the choirs, and the richest ornamentation for their places of worship. At the St. Patrick's Cathedral, St. Bridget's Church and the Church of the Redeemer, the evening services were really magnificent, the churches being illuminated and decorated with admirable taste. At all the churches collections were taken, after the offertory, for the benefit of the orphans. Rev. Dr. ADERDON preached a very eloquent sermon on the "Birth of the Redeemer," at the Cathedral, this sacred edifice being thronged to its utmost capacity.

The Sunday Schools.

The doings among the Sunday School children connected with the various churches, are always among the most interesting of the Christmas festivities. Nearly all the churches, irrespective of creed or denomination, are in the habit of making some provision for the entertainment of these lambs of the flock during the holidays, though the festivities are not all confined to Christmas Day. Trinity Church led off with her Sunday School festival on Thursday afternoon, when hundreds of children participated in the exercises and received the presents that were distributed by their teachers from the huge Christmas tree that had been planted in the school-room and gaily dressed up for the occasion. Many other Churches had their Sunday School festival yesterday, while many more will hold the festival on different days during the coming week. In nearly all Christmas trees have been erected, and the exercises of the children and distribution of presents will form not the least enjoyable scenes of the Christmas holidays, both to the children themselves and to the spectators who shall lend their aid and countenance to the entertainments.

Yesterday morning the pupils of the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School were delighted by a magic lantern entertainment, followed by a liberal distribution of cakes, candies and fruits. More than 300 children were present, with their teachers, and the affair was of the most enjoyable character. In the evening Prof. PHILIP PHILLIPS gave a concert in the church for the benefit of the school. There was a numerous attendance despite unfavorable circumstances. Mr. PHILLIPS sang with all his accustomed fervor and tenderness of expression a programme of choice selections, and so satisfactorily that every effort was loudly applauded. The hour passed very rapidly away in the presence of the charming music, and seemed but half its real length.

Last evening the Third-street Methodist Episcopal Mission Sabbath School, of which Mr. ANDERSON is Superintendent, celebrated its fifth anniversary with interesting exercises, consisting of dialogues, recitations and music, in the presence of a large audience. The school was presented with a superb silken banner by Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Second-street Church, and the children were gratified with gifts of confectionery, raisins, nuts, &c., in abundance. The Committee of Management were Messrs. WM. J. BRIGGS and HENRY MOORE, and Misses RAMSEY and GREGIER, whose efforts to please all were eminently satisfactory.

At the Church of the Redemption, at Somerville Hall, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, a very interesting celebration was held. The congregation made the meeting of the Sunday School children, at 10 A. M., the occasion for presenting Christmas testimonials to their rector. The Sunday School and congregation being assembled, on the appearance of the rector, a gentleman advanced to the front with an open letter, followed by two very small children carrying a very large and magnificent pulpit Bible, and followed by two more small children carrying a corresponding Prayer Book of similar dimensions. These books, which were beautiful editions and elegantly bound, bore the following inscription: "Presented to our beloved Rector, the Rev. URIAH SCOTT, by the Teachers and Scholars of the Sunday School of the Church of the Redemption." The letter which was read was filled with loving expressions addressed to the pastor. He was also presented with an elegant gold watch and chain by members of his congregation.

Christmas Dinners.

One of the principal features of the Christmas festival is the coming together of relatives and friends at an annual dinner. There were families in this City that united in this way yesterday for the first time in a twelvemonth.

Plum puddings were a leading feature of dinners yesterday, especially at English houses. At one boarding-house a pudding weighing thirty-five pounds was served. It required forty-eight hours to boil.

The leading actresses of the Ixion burlesque at Wood's—Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Miss ADA HARLAND, Miss LISA WEBER and others, with the gentlemen of their party—took a Christmas dinner at the Westminster Hotel with Mr. HENDERSON, the agent who brought them from England.

Christmas Among the Germans.

In the long list of festive days marked in red, either by the church or by old tradition, in the calendar of the Germans, Christmas, or "Weihnachten," (literally "holy night,") takes the foremost place. It begins Christmas Eve, and culminates in the "Bescheerung," or mutual presentation of Christmas gifts, which, with the Germans, mostly takes place on the same evening—sometimes, however, not until the next day, either Christmas morning or Christmas evening. In Germany it is regarded as an essential element of that presentation, to make it, not during the broad light of day, but either in the evening or in the morning before sunrise. This is, in the first place, because the event giving name and meaning to the "fest" occurred in the night. In the second place, in order to make the ceremony, by the aid of many wax-candles planted on the Christmas trees more attractive for the young, and more romantic, and therefore interesting, for those who are older. The Christmas tree, formerly a German institution, has made its triumphal tour to England, France and this country, too. Mistletoe no more is the sole representative of Christmas in England. Undoubtedly this has its merits, too. The privilege it gives of kissing any young lady happening to be under it is a most valuable one for any adorer of the fair sex. At first only a fashionable imitation of a German custom, introduced into English society by the influences of the court and the many Germans living there, the Christmas tree never has become quite an English institution.

In France it adorns the boudoirs of the *dame du monde*, forming the nucleus around which cluster those brilliant and tasteful presents exchanged among her circle. Nor is its use confined in this country to Germans exclusively. It has become popular as the best Christmas symbol among the native and the foreign-born population of this country.

The celebration of Christmas among the Germans makes it to them, as to others, the most cheerful, pleasant and happy day of the old year. It is the day of remembrance of the blessed hours of our childhood, the day of hope and joy.

The German places of amusement were well attended yesterday. In the Stadt Theatre a matinee took place at noon at which the burlesque of "Erdenspiegel" was performed before a crowded house. At the Atlantic Garden, which was brilliantly decorated, there was a large concert by the orchestra and the Tyrolean Singers, varied by the productions of the great orchestrion. At the Bowery Garden and National Garden similar entertainments took place. The dramatic society, Urania, performed a burlesque, "The Enchanted Prince." The Liederkranz, the centre of German society of this city, arranged, in its large hall, a gift presentation for the ladies last night, which was a splendid affair. So did also the "Arion," in the Germania Assembly Rooms. The Singing Societies, "Lorleybund," "New-Yorker Sangerrunde," "Beethoven Liederkranz" and "Fidelia," also gave sociable parties last night. The out-door celebration of the *fest* was characterized by general gaiety and good order. So once more a Christmas, with its usher *Nicolaus*, (the German Santa Claus,) with its Christmas trees and presents and mirthful enjoyment, has passed away.

Free Holiday Entertainments for the People.

The Trustees of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art announce the following attractions for the working classes during the holidays:

The new picture gallery, to which nearly all the artists of New-York have kindly loaned their works, will be open day and evening, free.

Dr. BOYNTON's *matinée*, for ladies and children only, to-day, at 2 P. M. precisely. Admission by the tickets previously issued for Dr. BOYNTON's lectures. No boys over 16 years old will be admitted.

This evening Prof. WORCESTER has generously consented to present his series of beautiful views of Paris and the Exposition. Doors open at 7, and close at 8 o'clock precisely. No tickets required.

On Saturday next, Jan. 2, Dr. BOYNTON will give a final lecture to the pupils of the Institute and their friends. Tickets will be issued from the office of the Curator, VINCENT COLYER.

Christmas in Brooklyn.

The City of Churches yesterday presented a serene and beautiful aspect. All trade was suspended except in the several Jewish clothing establishments along Myrtle-avenue. According to announcement, the churches were generally open, and the weather being fine, they were well attended. The music was all that could be looked for. The performances in the Church of Holy Trinity were grand and worthy of the cathedral of the Long Island Diocese. The Sunday-school scholars hied them to their respective schools, where the heavily-burdened Christmas trees alluded to yesterday presented a sight which gladdened all the juvenile hearts and eyes. And as the stripping process went on the excitement was unbounded. The children then, gladly enough and thankfully enough, sang their delightful songs of joy over the advent of Him who said in the olden time—and said it for all time—"Suffer little children to come unto Me." Teachers mingled their voices with them in the grand choruses, and then there was a general adjournment to canvass the merits of Kris Kringle's gifts and to partake of the unusually luxurious dinners. In the evening, concerts, balls and hops filled up the measure of the day's rejoicing.

The programmes prepared for the children and grown-up people in the numerous public charitable institutions were amply carried out, the most abundant provision having been made for all. The Bethel of Plymouth Church was the centre of much interest. The children attending Sunday School there, a large number of their parents and friends, and a host of the good people of Plymouth and other churches were all together with one accord. Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*, known as one of Mr. BEECHER's own boys, made a happy little address, and told the young folks how cheerful he used to be when Christmas came round, and how he wished for many and merry Christmases. Mr. BELL, the indefatigable Superintendent, was in his glory, and was, as usual, as busy as forty persons—indeed, he was like the "perpetual motion" so long sought by the philosophers. The children sang like larks, and went home full of gratitude, and loaded with the mementoes of the first Christmas in the new Bethel.

The Prospect Park, the Capitoline, the Union and other skating-ponds were well patronized by the lovers of the amusement on ice. The ice had excellent surface, and the steel runners moved over it swiftly and smoothly, the skaters appearing to pay little attention to the cold atmosphere that surrounded them. In the evening the entertainments at the Academy of Music, the Park Theatre, Hooley's Minstrels and the Vaudeville Theatre were well attended. The City was quiet. The Police had comparatively little to do, the cold weather and matters of interest in-doors combining to keep troublesome persons off the streets and away from the corners. Altogether, the Christmas festival was generally observed, and certainly a large portion of the population was merry as a marriage bell.

Christmas in New-Jersey.

During the past week the good people of New-Jersey thronged the streets and stores to make purchases for the proper celebration of Christmas day. Piles of mysterious looking parcels and packages were constantly removed from the stores to make young and old happy for the occasion. The toy shops and the candy shops and the various markets have done a rousing business, and forests of green trees and boughs which had waved from curbstones and covered the ugliness of sidewalk stalls, were taken to dwellings to bear the fruit which good old Santa Claus sends to make a happy Christmas. The day was opened with all due solemnity in many of the churches throughout the State. At midnight solemn high masses were commenced in the Roman Catholic churches in Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth, and other places. The edifices were beautifully decorated with evergreens, flowers and gas jets, and were thronged to their utmost by devout worshipers anxious to usher in in the most fitting manner the anniversary of our Saviour's birth. The brilliant illuminations of the churches, the inspiring music from the organs, and the other services incidental to high masses, formed a highly imposing and interesting spectacle. In Jersey City, at the Roman Catholic Churches of St. Mary's and St. Peter's and the German Church there were midnight high masses, excellent music specially employed, and sermons appropriate to the occasion. At 10:30 A. M. there was also high mass in each of the same churches.

In St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner of Grove and Montgomery streets, Rev. Mr. RENNINGTON officiated, and administered the Lord's Supper to a large number of communicants. The annual Christmas celebration of the German Mission Sunday School was held at 7 P. M., in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church in Washington-street, and was largely attended.

In Bergen City there were the usual services in the Episcopalian and Catholic Churches, and a Christmas entertainment was given in the Sunday-schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Library Hall. Two mammoth trees were erected on the stage, Santa Claus appeared at the chimney-top, the reindeers appeared, and everything afforded the utmost amusement to the children.

In Hoboken, the Foster Quartette Club sang at a Grand Mass in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and the Harmonic Club had a grand concert, under the direction of Prof. DE GRAND VAL in which they rendered the Haymaker's Cantata. In Paterson the observance of the joyous festival was mostly confined to the homes of the people. The Sunday Schools, however, commemorated the day by trees and exhibitions. The Broadway Reformed School, the Totawa School, the Second Presbyterian School and the Cross-street Methodist Episcopal School were conspicuous by reason of the extent of their programmes. A fair and festival was held at Continental Hall for the benefit of the new Methodist Church in Main-street. In the Division-street Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. LORD preached at 6 A. M. In Newark, the leading city of the State, the day was duly observed. All public offices were closed, and the Post Office was only opened for a few hours in the morning. The fair and festival at Orator Hall, for the benefit of the Central Mission School, was continued, and was largely patronized. The ladies of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church continued their fair also, and "did a good business." The services were unusually attractive. At midnight, in St. James' Roman Catholic Church, MILLARD's beautiful mass in G was rendered, and at 10½ A. M. there were selections from WEBER's and FARMER's grand masses. The house of prayer was opened at midnight for a short service, and a brief address by the rector on the "Birth of Christ." The children of the parish had their Christmas festival at 4 P. M. In Christ Church there were services at 6 and 10½ o'clock A. M., and the following anthems were sung: "Hallelujah, for unto us a child is born," W. H. MONK; "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem," E. J. HOPKINS. There was a Christmas gathering of the children of the Sabbath-school held in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church at 2½ P. M. Mr. BARRINGER, of the Ninth Ward Grammar School, delivered an address to the children on the occasion. The presents from the Christmas tree of the Orphan Asylum children were distributed among them at 9 o'clock P. M. At Woodside, Roseville, Elizabeth, and other places throughout the State there were appropriate services. The weather was piercing cold, and those on the streets were chiefly little boys, who amused themselves during the day by the blowing of horns and beating of drums. There were very few arrests for drunkenness, and the streets were almost completely deserted, people much preferring to enjoy themselves in front of their own pleasant firesides rather than face the chilly blasts outside.

Christmas Observances Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 25.

Christmas was generally observed in the city to day by the closing of the Government departments, the suspension of business, by religious services in the churches, and the usual home enjoyments. In a commercial point of view the season was better than for many years past, and a large amount of money was expended on Christmas gifts and goods. The day was beautifully bright and clear.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, Dec. 25.

The observance of Christmas to-day was more general among all classes of citizens than ever before. Business was entirely suspended. The weather was cold, but pleasant.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 25.

Christmas day was observed in the usual style here. The weather was clear. The thermometer at 10 o'clock A. M. showed 24 degrees. The newspapers, without exception, will suspend publication on the day following Christmas, for the first time in many years.

A shocking accident occurred this morning at the house of JOHN MCDONALD, in the southern section of the city. The family went to sleep in a room with a coal fire in the stove, the gas escaped into the room, and the whole family were suffocated. One daughter is dead, and another is not expected to recover.

Early this morning the chair factory of BRAYMAN & Co., No. 111 North Front-street, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy. Several firemen were injured by the falling of ladders.

Among other Christmas celebrations to-day, the newsboys, to the number of one hundred and sixty-five, were entertained by a sumptuous Christmas dinner at the *Ledger* Building. Mr. CHILDS presented about $10,000 to the employes of the Philadelphia *Ledger* establishment.

THE MARSEILLES POISONERS.

Continuation of the Trial—Examination and Sentence of the Accused.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 11, 1868.

AUDIENCE OF THE 4TH OF DECEMBER.

The public massed themselves in crowds this morning to witness the passage of the prisoners to the court. They were saluted with execrations as they hurried along. The women Lambert and Dye seemed to be the principal objects of the popular detestation. The majority of the female prisoners concealed their faces. The male prisoner Joye wore a felt hat drawn down low over his face. The woman Gabriel was, as on the previous occasion, carried in a sedan.

The woman Dye, mother of Mme. Gabriel, was the first of the remaining prisoners examined. After acknowledging the facts already stated with regard to the birth and education of her daughter, she was questioned as to whether the latter, after seeing Joye in company with Mme. Flayol, had not confided to her the project which she had formed of poisoning her husband. She denied the fact, as also her having favored the criminal relations of her daughter. The scene now assumed quite a dramatic interest.

President—Mme. Dye, did your daughter mention to you her intention of poisoning her husband?

Accused—No, Sir; she never mentioned it to me.

Mme. Gabriel—She was so perfectly aware of it that she told me she wanted to commence first with her own husband. Then she thought that I was not proceeding fast enough in the matter, and she urged me to use more speed.

Accused—All that is false! I raise my hand before God; let her raise her's. It is not likely that a mother would give such counsels to her daughter.

President—In truth, such conduct on the part of a mother is not usual. What motive do you suppose she has for mixing you up with this affair?

Accused—It is pure wickedness; she has a hatred against me.

President—But that does not explain the matter sufficiently. You were on good terms with your daughter. The revelations that she has made are therefore not sufficiently explained by a charge of hatred.

Accused—Her hatred comes from the fact that you placed her in an asylum.

President—But it was not you who placed her there?

Accused—It was her father; it is the same thing.

President—Did you go to Joye's house to get the poison for your husband?

Accused—I went to the herb doctor, but it was to get some marsh-mallows.

President—Did you not enter the back shop?

Accused—No, Sir.

President, (to Joye)—Did she not enter the back room?

Joye—Yes, Sir; she told me that she had to speak to me on a matter of secret business.

President—You see that this fact is established, both by your daughter and your coaccused, Joye.

President—Mme. Flayol, rise. I am about to proceed with your interrogatory. You are married?

Accused—Yes; I was married a couple of years ago. I have had two children by my husband.

President—You pass at Marseilles as exercising a very singular profession.

Accused—That is false, Sir; quite false. I have never done anything but charring.

President—Did not you lend your room to Mme. Gabriel?

Accused—No, Sir.

Mme. Gabriel—Many a time.

The accused, pressed by questions, acknowledged the part which she had taken in helping her cousin in her evil ways. On the two occasions when she went to Joye's for drugs for her, the first time it was for magnesia lemonade, and the second for a pinch of white powder, the nature of which she did not know. On being asked if she had taken 100 francs to Joye, she replied in the negative. The two bills subscribed by Mme. Gabriel for Joye were to simulate debts so as to deceive her father and mother-in-law. She had never known of Mme. Gabriel's intention to poison her husband.

President—What interest do you suppose Mme. Gabriel had in implicating you in the poisoning of her husband?

Accused—If Mme. Gabriel mixes me up with all that, it is that I am very innocent and that she is very false. [Laughter.]

The prisoner Joye—I should like to say something, Mons. le President. Neither the woman Flayol nor the mother of Mme. Gabriel have told you that one evening I remained until past 9 in the bed-room of Mme. Gabriel. I made my invocations, and saw two spirits appear. They (the spirits) both said to me: "Take care, these women have lovers." The spirits don't like women who have lovers. I then said to them: "Ladies, what are you doing? It appears that you have lovers?" "Yes we have," they replied; "we have even several;" [laughter:] the spirits left immediately; one of them said to me in departing, "that woman loves passionately the man whom she is after, but he does not care for her, and never will like her."

President to Joye—Then you possess the power of summoning spirits when it pleases you?

Accused—Yes, Sir, occasionally; [hearty laughter;] the spirit answered me just as I told you; she loves him, but she will never possess him; the woman said to me, "If your spirits talk like that, we don't want to have anything more to do with them;" they did not come back again.

President—As the spirits did not make satisfactory answers, they sent them about their business.

Accused—Just so, Sir. [Great laughter.]

The audience was now suspended until the officers of the Court had covered a couple of tables with phials which gave to the apartment the appearance of a chemist's laboratory.

M. Lemale, the special Commissary of Police of the Prefecture of Marseilles, was next called and deposed to the facts which took place on Joye's arrest. He appeared to feel the danger of his position, and trembled very much. Concealed behind his bed he found a trunk in which he discovered the two bills of 400 francs and two packets of belladonna. After this, learning that Joye had another room in the Quartier Saint Antoine, he put the question to him and he denied it, saying that the room belonged to Huet. He went to the place and found the apartment filled with fresh and dried herbs which exhaled a strong odor of carbonic acid gas. He asked Joye for the phial of which Marino had spoken to the police. He untied the prisoner's hands in order that he might search for the bottle himself. Joye had scarcely recovered the freedom of his hands when he made a sudden and violent movement as if to rush toward the bottle. He supposed that the prisoner wanted to swallow the contents. An agent of police held him back by force, and the bottle was found in a basket with a number of other drugs. Witness discovered a memorandum book, covered with a writing that it was impossible to decipher. Joye did not want, at first, to give any explanation concerning the memoranda contained in it. Then he said that they were the accounts of persons who had been treated for special maladies. In the apartments of Mme. Lambert and Mme. Salvago the witness found a large number of vials which had contained medicinal substances, and which it was evidently desired to conceal. In the apartments of Mme. Ville he found fragments of the same journal that he had discovered at Joey's, namely: *Le Diable Journal des Enfers*. [Laughter.] The Commissary then deposed to special facts relating to the characters and antecedents of the accused. Joye, he said, had had for mistress a woman named Barisse, who had been condemned for theft. She left the herbarist some months after because, as she said, he was repulsively ugly, and not at all generous. [Laughter.] The fortune teller Lambert had been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for theft by the Assize Court of Var.

The chemical experts were then examined, and the general tendency of their evidence was to establish the charges against the accused in all the cases of death which had occurred.

After this portion of the testimony was got through, the witness, Barthelemey Marino, was introduced. He is a tall, well-made man, of rather agreeable countenance, and particular in his dress. After relating the manner in which Mme. Ville became his mistress, and her statement to him of the manner in which her husband died, which, according to her, was from a fever, he proceeded to say that he was one day accosted by a woman, with whom he was unacquainted, and who said to him, "You are the lover of Mme. Ville." He denied it. The woman replied, "I know everything. It is useless to deny it. I want you to tell Mme. Ville that the man whom she employed to work for her husband demands money." The witness replied, "I have nothing to do with that. There is law for these things. Let him have recourse to it." But the woman continued, "You are perfectly aware that she employed a man to cause the death of her husband." "If I knew that, Madame," replied the witness, "I would quit her at once." "Oh, don't be uneasy," the woman said, "nothing has been administered to M. Ville. Are you not aware that by witchcraft and supernatural means it is easy to cause a man's death?" Witness said to himself that it was some sorcerer or fortune-teller who had caused M. Ville's death by supernatural means. Subsequently some one came to witness' wife to inform her that there was a design to take her life. He reassured her and told her not to be afraid. He felt nevertheless that somebody was at work underhand. He saw Mme. Ville at the railway station, just as she was about to depart for Manosque, and conversed a short time with her. He told her that it was reported that she had poisoned her husband. She denied everything, and neither by entreaties, menaces, nor even tears, could he extract any confession from her. He went to Mme. Lamberte under pretence of obtaining information from her regarding the conduct of Mme. Ville, but she was just as reserved. Then he bethought himself of going to the herb doctor. He invited him to enter the house, but he declined, saying that he preferred speaking to him in the street.

I then said to him, continued the witness, that Mme. Ville, whose lover I was, had spoken to him of the potion which she had obtained from him. She had confided everything to me, and I wanted to know how matters stood. Then M. Francois said to me, "Do you want to speak to me about the shop, or about your wife?"

No; let us speak first about my wife, was my reply.

I waited to hear what Joye had to say, but he stammered, and I could get nothing clear out of him. He said, however, that I must place no trust in Mme. Lamberte.

I care nothing about Lamberte, I said. I love this woman, and I cannot live without her. To be happy with Mme. Ville I must get rid of my wife.

On this he approached me, and looking around him he said to me, "Are you a man?"

A terrible idea immediately crossed my mind, and I said to myself, this man is a poisoner, and he has been employed by Mme. Ville. Then I replied to him, I want to make away with my wife, but on one condition. I am not very well off, and the thing must not be suffered to drag.

"Make your mind easy as to that," was his answer. "She will not die like M. Ville. It was that bungler, Mme. Lambert, who had charge of that affair. She made it last five months, and got a good deal of money out of Mme. Ville."

You are quick in your operations, then, I said. [Laughter.]

"Yes," was his reply, "in four and twenty hours I can undertake to disembarrass you of her, but we must not go so quickly to work. If we caused her death promptly, her face would become black, and the physicians would notice it."

I asked him for some of the powder, but he said that it required time to prepare. He made an engagement to come to Mme. Ville's the following day. Before the hour fixed for the rendezvous I went to meet Mme. Ville on her return from Manosque. I said to her: Come, Marie, I know everything you have said; that you wanted to kill my wife. You should have told me of this. I would have commenced the thing at the same time that you commenced the attempts against the life of your husband and now we would have been both free. She began to cry and denied that she had thought of killing my wife for that. I said to her:

Well, I shall do it, just as you have done it to your husband.

Then we began to talk of indifferent matters. I was in a very depressed state of mind. I wished to denounce the matter at once to the officers of justice, but I required the powder, as I wanted to show it to a doctor before I went to the Police. I had a key to the apartment of Mme. Ville, and I wished to have two agents of Police introduced in an adjoining room in order that they might hear Mme. Ville whom I wanted to make talk about the poisoning of her husband, speak to me of it so as to establish my complete innocence of any participation of the crime. The Procureur Imperial, however, told me that this was not possible to be done. M. Francois (Joye) brought the powder and a packet of herbs which I have given to the Police.

The witness then narrated the conversation in the hut, in which he affirms that Mme. Ville revealed to him that two other women (Salvago and Gabriel) had poisoned their husbands. The accused Joye delivered to him the powder with directions as to the manner of using it. The witness told him that he had an idea of going to Manosque with his wife.

"Excellent idea," exclaimed M. Francois, [laughter;] then continuing, Joye said: "When you have given a little of this powder to your wife she will vomit; the physician will say to you at first, 'It is a mucous fever;' you will give another pinch of the powder; your wife will become feverish and will rave; she will see all sorts of devils and black men; the physician will arrive, and you will say to him, 'Now she has got the typhoid fever;' and you will continue to give her the powder by small pinches; in two or three days, or perhaps a little longer, she will be dead."

President—It was on his second visit to Mme. Ville that he said all this?

Witness—It was, Sir. It was when he took the herbs and the powder to Mme. Ville's.

President—Joye, have you heard the witness' statement?

Joye—I have; but only three parts of all he has stated is true.

Mme. Ville—It was not I who informed Marino of the poisoning of Salvago and Gabriel. It was he who spoke to me of it in the hut. I did not propose to him to kill his wife. What he says thus is not true. If he is a man let him look me in the face (the witness looks at her steadily.) It was he who proposed it to me. I said to him, "You must not do it; it is a great crime." He replied, "You are disembarrassed of your husband. Well, if you love me let us do it." Now, that we are in a sad position and have acknowledged our crime, all the witnesses are against us. But it is for you, Monsieur le President, to believe either Marino or me. No, I never intended to have killed the wife of Marino.

Maitre Cremieux—Joye desires to ask the witness if he did not really intend to kill his wife.

Marino—No; for as soon as I knew of the project I denounced it to the officers of justice.

Joye—You must now ask him if he did not advise Mme. Ville to poison her husband.

Marino—Never.

President—Mme. Ville, did the witness ever counsel you to commit this crime?

Mme. Ville—Well, I will speak; (prolonged agitation;) one day he said to me: "Loving each other as we do, we must find a means of disembarrassing ourselves, me of my wife and you of your husband;" from that time the death of M. Ville was decided upon, and if I had by me the letter which I wrote to him, the truth would soon be seen; I said to him: In the position in which I find myself, place your hand on your conscience and ask yourself who has precipitated me into all this misery?

President—Let me observe to you that in preliminary examination every time you were interrogated on this point you constantly replied that Marino did not know of your intention of poisoning your husband.

Mme. Ville—That is true, I always replied so in my first examination, but I declare, now that I am in this position, that it was he who was the sole cause of my crime; when I was arrested in his presence he said to me before witnesses: "Why did you acknowledge your guilt? I told you not to do so."

President—But all this does not show that Marino had any knowledge of your criminal project?

The Procureur-General then read several passages of the interrogatory of Mme. Ville. She exhibited great vehemence in the course of it, and indulged in violent recriminations. That was the time for her, remarked the Procureur-General, to make the truth known, and to accuse Marino of these crimes, but she did not do so. The following passages occur in the interrogatory. Speaking of Marino she says:

"He is a man without heart; he has no pity on me. He might save me, but he prefers conducting himself like a hypocrite and a coward; I clothed him from head to foot; when he came to my house he had not even a pair of trowsers. He asked me one day for my husband's clothes. I had the weakness to give them to him, because for that man I would have done anything; I would even have reduced my daughter to a straw pallet. All that can be said of him is that he is a vile sot."

Marino was then allowed to retire.

The wife of the last witness, Drs. Larche and Adout, who attended Gabriel and Salvago in their last illness, Cure, the friend of Marino, and M. Blanc, brother-in-law of the widow Gabriel, were subsequently examined in support of the facts in connection with which their names figure in the act of accusation. Their testimony all went to establish the guilt of the prisoners.

The Court adjourned at 7 o'clock in the midst of great agitation. The audience hastened out of doors to witness the departure of the prisoners, who were greeted with violent denunciations and hisses as they crossed the galleries of the palace.

AUDIENCE OF THE 5TH OF DECEMBER.

As usual, the approaches to the Court were blocked up this morning by an immense crowd, anxious to get a sight of the prisoners. It was with great difficulty that the persons having admission to the proceedings could make their way in.

The proceedings of to-day fell off considerably in interest. The physicians who attended M. Gabriel in his last illness were examined, and, after them, three of Mme. Gabriel's lovers, one of them being the famous Jeremie Caducean, foreman of the Alcazar, whom she had had such difficulty in seducing from the path of virtue. On being asked why he had quitted her, he naively replied that he had left her on hearing that besides *possessing* him, she had been possessed by several others. As his rivals in the lady's affections were severally dismissed after their examination, they were told to go to the bench of the *possessed*, a piece of legal facetiousness which gave rise to great laughter at their expense. Among the other witnesses examined were Mme. Simon, the adoptive mother of Mme. Gabriel, Mme. Joye the wife of the herb doctor, and a man named Mongaiss, who had been confined in the prison of Marseilles. The latter deposed to an important fact against Joye. He said that the latter had told him, while in prison, that Huet had given him a bottle, recommending him to take great care of it, as it might blow up the house. Joye said he thought it was gun cotton, but on putting a pinch of it into the fire he recognized it to be arsenic. A young woman named Arigo swore that Joye offered to assist her to get rid of her husband, but that she rejected his proposal with disdain. In the course of her examination it was insinuated by defendants' counsel that the witness, who is young and pretty, had been Joye's mistress. She turned with an air indescribably comic toward the prisoner and exclaimed, "What a handsome lover I would have had in him."

The Court adjourned at 3 o'clock.

The Procureur-General, M. Merville, on Dec. 8 wound up his speech for the prosecution. He did not oppose the admission of extenuating circumstances in favor of the women Gabriel, Salvago, Dye and Flayol. He called for the punishment of death against Fanny Lamberte, and Francois Jove. The examination of witnesses was afterward resumed, and at length, after the trial had lasted six days, the jury rendered a verdict. The three principal accused confessed their guilt. The women, Dye and Flayol, were acquitted and all the others found guilty with extenuating circumstances. The woman Salvago was condemned to twenty years' hard labor, and the four others to a similar punishment for life.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Senator Sherman's Funding Bill—Letter from Hon. George H. Pendleton.

From the St. Louis Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4, 1868.

ALEX. J. P. GARESCHE—*My Dear Sir:* You ask my opinion of the "Funding bill." I have not a copy before me, but I remember well its important provisions. It provides for the issue of two classes of bonds, the one bearing four and a half per cent. interest, having thirty years to run, the other bearing four per cent. interest, having forty years to run, both payable, principal and interest, in coin, and both exempt from municipal, State and Federal taxation. These bonds are to be exchanged for the present outstanding bonds of the United States, or they are to be sold, and the proceeds applied exclusively to the payments of such bonds.

Two observations on this bill will occur to every person:

First—It recognizes the right of the Government to pay the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks. If those bonds are payable in coin only, no man will exchange them, bearing six per cent. interest, for bonds bearing only four and a half per cent.; and it is equally true that no man, having money to invest, will buy these bonds, bearing this less rates of interest, when every day he can buy in the market the five-twenties, bearing six per cent. interest, at the same rate.

The law will be utterly inoperative unless the holders of the five-twenties and the moneyed men are driven to invest in the new bonds by the threat that the five-twenties will be paid in greenbacks, and not coin. Senator SHERMAN understands this very well, and accordingly, when he made his report last Winter to the Senate, he asserted that this means of coercion would be resorted to.

But if the five-twenties may legally be paid in greenbacks, it seems to me that it would be madness to convert them into bonds which must be paid in coin. The outstanding five-twenties to-day reach about $1,700,000,000. Assume they are payable in greenbacks, and $1,700,000,000 in greenbacks will suffice to pay them. Substitute for them bonds payable only in coin, and coin being, as it is quoted to-day, at $1 40, $2,380,000,000 in greenbacks will be required for their payment, and $680,000,000 are thus added to the public debt. We are told that the reduction of the interest will compensate for this addition to the principal. We will save one and one-half per cent., or perhaps two per cent., on $1,700,000,000—that is $25,500,000, or, at the most, $34,000,000, annually in the way of interest. Even the saving of the larger amount would not in twenty years exceed the amount thus added to the principal. I venture to affirm that no prudent business man would make such arrangements in his business affairs. No nation can make it and maintain its credit. Interest eats up the prosperity of the individual. It is equally fatal to a nation. But as an offset to the advantage the people derive from lower interest, we must remember that the Government expressly abandons the right to tax the new bonds, which unquestionably exists as to the five-twenties.

Second—If the payment of the debt shall be postponed for forty years, it will become a permanent institution—it will never be paid at all—it will be permanent as the debt of Great Britain. The same considerations which now induce us to postpone the payment for forty years, will then induce us to postpone it indefinitely. Times will be as hard, money will be as scarce, the seductions of light taxes will be as great, and the temptation to "let posterity bear the burden as it will reap the benefit of the public debt," will be as strong as it now is. And, above all, we will then have contracted the habit of being in debt, and of being satisfied with the payment of interest; and this habit will cause us to yield very readily to suggestions whose force we do not now withstand. I need not paint to you the evils of a permanent public debt. They bear with crushing weight upon labor, and condemn poverty to a life-long slavery. They are the fruitful parents of corruption and despotism. I see no redeeming feature in this bill.

I have said that its theory is that the five-twenties are payable in greenbacks. At the discussion in the Senate, as well as before and since, Senators SHERMAN and MORTON ably maintained this doctrine. Their arguments are unanswerable. They have not been, and cannot be, successfully controverted. As far as argument can settle any question, they have settled this question. I will do these gentlemen no injustice. They maintain that the Government has the legal right to pay these five-twenties in greenbacks, but ought not to exercise it. Both gentleman have hinted that they might make an exception in favor of enforcing the "funding" process, but they generally ignore that especial case.

I agree with them that the Government has the legal right, and against them I maintain that the Government ought to exercise it. I say, indeed, that it is in duty bound to exercise it; I say that it can not honestly and legally do otherwise. The Government is only a trustee—an agent of the people. It has no money—no property of its own. Every dollar is drawn from the people, and every expenditure ought to be for the benefit of the people. It has no right to pay to a creditor more than the people owe him. The people owe him exactly what they have promised to pay him. Every dollar beyond this is given to him, and in order that it may have the dollar to give, the Government must take it by force from some other citizen.

The advantage of paying in greenbacks—always assuming, as SHERMAN and MORTON and the Funding Bill assert, that we have the legal right—is so obvious that every man will admit that payment ought to be made in that way, unless good reasons to the contrary shall be shown.

Now, what are the reasons usually alleged?

First—That such payment would be a breach of good faith. I deny it. Good faith is kept if we live up to our promises. Our promises are contained in the laws and the bonds. We cannot be called upon to go beyond them. According to Messrs. SHERMAN and MORTON the laws and the bonds contain no promise to pay the five-twenties in coin. In recruiting soldiers for the army, in very many instances, the recruiting officer promised bounty and pay beyond the amount allowed by law. In no single instance did the Government make good these promises. It replied to every application, "the law regulates the bounty and pay. The Government cannot be responsible for promises or statements not authorized by law."

Again. The bounty and pay were fixed by the law of 1861. There were no greenbacks in existence then, and the promise was to pay bounty and wages in coin. After the law of 1862 the bounty and pay promised by the law in coin were discharged in greenbacks, though they have fallen very far from par. Was good faith kept with the soldiers in these matters? If yes, would not the same acts be consistent with good faith when applied to the bondholders? If no, why do not our sensitive friends sometimes mention the fact, and make an effort to correct the injustice?

Second—That the payment in greenbacks cannot be made without violating the provision of the law of June 30, 1864—that the amount of outstanding greenbacks shall never exceed $450,000,000. But the amount of greenbacks now outstanding is less than $380,000,000. Seventy millions more can be issued without violating that section of the law. The issue of greenbacks as a substitute for National Bank paper would be no violation of the spirit of the law; and I have repeatedly demonstrated that with this substitution the debt can be paid without the addition of a dollar to the volume of the currency or to the rate of taxation.

We hear a great deal about "irredeemable paper," "flooding the country," "basketful of rags." This is mere idle talk, unworthy of reasonable men. The "irredeemable paper" is the greenback, which was voted for by every Republican in Congress, and when, during the discussion of the legal-tender clause, I pointed out the fact that no time was fixed when their redemption could be demanded, I was told that the omission was intentional. The "flooding the country" is only to keep outstanding the exact amount of currency issued by these same gentlemen. The "basketful of rags" would delight the heart of every one of them, even though his opportunity for "laying by for a rainy day" would have satisfied even ——.

The whole greenback theory consists of two plain, simple propositions:

First—We will pay to the public creditor what we promised to pay him—no less, no more.

Second—We inflated the currency when the Government was buying material of war and incurring the debt. We will not contract the currency when the Government is about to pay the debt. If the currency is contracted, prices fall. The debt remains nominally the same; the rate of taxation remains the same; but, in order to pay his taxes, the farmer must sell more corn, and wheat, and barley; the manufacturer more cloth, or shoes, or furniture, or machinery; the laborer must work more hours. This is robbing the people to enrich the public creditor. The legal-tender act confiscated the property of the creditor class. This system of contraction confiscates the property of the debtor class.

Some of our friends favor inflation of the currency beyond the point to which it has ever gone. I will not go into that question here. If we would do exact justice between the people and the public creditor, we would keep the volume of currency exactly what it was when the debt was being contracted. It was then upward of $1,000,000,000. It is now scarcely more than $650,000,000. At the close of the war business was active, enterprise was stimulated, labor was employed and well paid. Taxes were collected in one year to the amount of $580,000,000. This condition of affairs should have been "let alone" until the debt was all paid. But the tinkers would be busy. They began to contract in the interests of the bondholders; to hoard and then to sell coin; to keep large reserves in the Treasury; to convert everything into gold interest bonds. As a matter of course, they have produced stagnation in business; checked enterprise; shocked the sensitive nerves of capital; driven it from investment in industrial pursuits, which employ labor and pay taxes, to investment in bonds, which yield large interest, pay no taxes and employ no labor; added to the amount of interest; increased our public debt; deprived labor of its occupation; lessened the public revenues while they have increased the hardship and burden of paying them. And yet, in the face of these facts, we hear a constant demand for a return to specie payments, by means of still greater contraction, and still greater derangement of all our interests. Specie payments are undoubtedly very desirable, not as an end, but as a means—as a condition of financial affairs—out of which are to flow stability, regularity, order. We may make sacrifices in hastening unduly to attain that position greater than we incur by postponing it. I certainly think the injustice and distress caused to the taxpayers and the debtors of the country, by adding forty or fifty per cent. to their obligations, or by diminishing at that rate their resources, would be such a sacrifice.

After all, the path of honor and of honesty is the path of safety; Pay our creditors—public and private—exactly what we owe them, in currency of the kind and the value which we promised—neither contracting to the injury of the people, nor expanding unduly to the injury of the creditor. * *

Very truly yours, GEO. H. PENDLETON.

Artillery Experiments—Letter from Mr. Wiard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the facts in relation to the secrecy with which the late experiments were conducted with guns of large calibre against sections of forts, by the Engineer and Ordnance Corps of the army, the statement of Gen. BARNARD, in his communication published in your number of the 4th inst., is of such an extraordinary character that I cannot refrain from requesting that you permit me to relate to your readers what I know of the facts. The fullest information on this important subject is pertinent at this time, especially as Congress has been notified that 1,915 guns of large calibre, of which a large proportion are to be rifles, are required for the fortifications, upon information furnished by the Engineer's Department and approved by the Chief of Ordnance, and common people have been put in possession of some practical experience during the late war, upon which many of them have founded the opinion that "earthworks" are better than granite, brick or iron, and that all the systems of rifled guns heretofore adopted by our Ordnance Corps, after years of expensive experiments, have proved utter failures. It is also known that large appropriations are asked for to continue the work of finishing the fortifications.

Gen. BARNARD says: "Indeed, the character of the targets and the object in constructing them were, in the beginning, explained to all who chose to be present and listen. If, therefore, you have not such detailed accounts as are given by the London *Times* of Shoeburyness experiments, it is not the fault of those who directed them at Fortress Monroe."

This is so far from the truth as this. Mr. ARRICK, who is the owner of one of the two or three rifled projectiles which was approved by the Ordnance Board—all others having been discarded—was engaged for a long time in experimental operations with guns and projectiles at Fort Monroe, near where the mysterious targets were located, and was, as he has informed me, continually anxious to get a sight of them, or some description of them, for the purpose of devising a modification of his projectile for use against these very works. Yet he was persistently refused admission or permission to examine them. They were inclosed within a high fence and a guard kept all inquisitive persons, especially those directly interested with purposes like his, at a distance. I have seen repeated applications in writing made by him to the War Department, for information in relation to the character of these structures, and I know that his persistent efforts in the way of "wanting to know," have either been unanswered, or his seemingly reasonable request was refused. I have myself taken a deep interest in the subject during the whole time, yet do not even now know the manner of their construction or the result of the experiments with guns against them. I have seen some of the invitations extended to eminent gentlemen who possibly were thought capable of exerting political influence in favor of appropriations for forts or guns, and in these the recipient was informed that the persons extending the invitation desired that the experiments should be considered "confidential." I also learned from some of these *remarkable* documents—in view of the statement made by Gen. BARARD, before referred to—that the extraordinary precaution was taken by the officials who extended the invitation to the Fort Delaware experiments, of providing a special steamer, on which only the elect could approach the ground where the *public* operations were to be conducted. Instead of being open to the public, these experiments have been conducted with studied secrecy, as in all previous like cases, as if officials required a year the start of all others who make this class of subject their study—for it is probable that a year will elapse before outsiders can see the report of these experiments.

Respectfully, NORMAN WIARD.

A GENEROUS BEQUEST.

The Will of the Late Thomas C. Moore, of Brooklyn—Gifts to Men and Institutions—Provision for Widows and Children of Southern Soldiers.

The will of the late THOMAS C. MOORE, an old resident of Williamsburgh, which has just been admitted to probate, will be found worthy of perusal. After the usual introductory sentences, he orders that his executors shall pay his debts, with the exception of mortgages. He leaves his personal estate to his sister MARTHA JANE, which comprises bonds, mortgages, scrip, certificates or evidences of bank stock, moneys, &c., &c. He also bequeaths the same sister all his right, title and interest in the real estate on the northerly side of South Seventh-street, westerly side of Fourth-street, and southerly side of South Sixth-street. To his executors in trust he wills all his real estate in the Sixteenth Ward, to sell the same within three years after his decease, to invest and keep invested in good securities the proceeds thereof, until the same are exhausted or disposed of in the following manner: After the payment of certain legacies to his relatives, he orders the sum of $2,000 to be invested, and the interest used for the benefit of ELECTA P. MOORE, during her lifetime; at her death the principal to be equally divided between the Williamsburg City Missionary Society, American Home Missionary Society and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Out of this fund, to all of the above named societies, he gives $500 each, and also to the American and Foreign Christian Union, $300; American Seaman's Friend Society, $200; Williamsburg Dispensary, $200; Williamsburg Fire Department Fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of firemen, $200; American Bible Society, $1,000; American Tract Society, $500; Trustees and Elders of the Presbyterian Church in Elkton, Md., for the benefit of such church, $500; Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church, late worshiping at the corner of Fourth and South Second streets, should it be in operation, separate and apart from an amalgamation with another church, $2,000; Sabbath School of said Church, $500; Mission Sabbath School, Ninth-street, (Dr. PORTER'S,) $500; South Bushwick Reformed Dutch Church, Eighteenth Ward, $500. If, after paying the whole of the above bequests in the order named, there should be still a balance left and remaining of this first fund, there shall be paid to the Williamsburg Industrial School, $300; Graham Institute, or Home for Respectable Old Ladies, $1,000; Five Points House of Industry, New-York, $500. If there should still be a balance left, then to be divided between the Williamsburg City Missionary Society and other benevolent societies, as his executors may think most desirable. To his sister, MARTHA JANE, he wills the real estate at the southeast corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets, (Washington Hall.)

To JOHN MOORE, brother, real estate in Ninth Ward, as well as all fire insurance stock or scrip, &c.; also estate in Elkton County, Md.; also estate in the Eighteenth Ward, to be sold within five years after his decease, the proceeds to be invested in safe securities to the amount of $10,000, and pay the said JOHN MOORE the interest accruing during his natural life, and also to pay said JOHN MOORE, if living at the time of realizing the proceeds of sales of the aforesaid property, all sums above that amount. If he should not be living, then the whole proceeds, after the payment of necessary expenses, go to the American Bible Society, American Tract Society, American Home Mission Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, New-York Howard Mission, New-York Reformed Dutch Domestic Mission and Board of Publication, share and share alike. But in case his brother JOHN MOORE should be living at the time of realizing the proceeds of sale of the above described property, then deceased directs that after his brother's death, the said trust fund shall be paid as follows: $4,000, or so much of that amount as shall be requisite, is to be applied to the supplying and making up of any deficiency that may occur in the first-named trust fund, and the remainder after certain small legacies to relatives, to the Board of the American and Foreign Christian Union, New-York, $1,000; American Seaman's Friends Society, $500; Williamsburg Dispensary, Long Island, $500; and the remainder to be divided between the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society and the American Home Missionary Society, share and share alike. He authorises his executors to pay any and all sums of money, remainders, or residues of trusts, and remainders of proceeds of land, which may not be hereinbefore apportioned, or provided for, after paying their own and all other legal claims or demands, to the American Bible Society. To his executors, JOHN MOORE, JAMES HALL and JOHN H. BESHER, $500 each for their services. The attesting witnesses are JOHN SIMONSON, JOHN A. STAATS and THEO. Y. BAINBRIDGE.

CODICIL.

Certain bonds, mortgages, &c., to his sister MARTHA JANE MOORE, he revokes, for the reason that, desiring to set apart a moderate fund for the relief of suffering and destitute widows and children of Southern soldiers, who died or were killed in the late war, in the eastern parts of South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, he therefore bequeaths to JAMES HALL, and FRANCIS I. PORCHER, LOUIS D. DE SAUSSEUR and E. HENRY FROST, of Charleston, S. C., and Rev. JOHN RUMLEY, bonds in trust for that purpose amounting to $21,600. The portion to be distributed in South Carolina to be more than one-fifth of the whole. The amount, with interest, to be distributed in the course of seven years. All the residue of the bonds and mortgages, with few exceptions, he sets aside for the rebuilding or repairing of churches, without regard to sect or denomination, injured by the late war, within the districts of the Southern States, aforesaid. Bonds, &c., excepted in the above, amounting to $7,000, to be applied as follows: Trustees of the Board of Domestic Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, $3,000; American Home Missionary Society, $2,000; Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church, $2,000. Then follows bequests to Rev. ALVAH GUION, late of Grace Church, $100; Rev. ALFRED H. PARTRIDGE, rector of Christ Church, $1,000; Rev. ELBERT S. PORTER, $100; Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. PORTER'S,) when the new church is fully inclosed and windows put in, $2,500; Sunday School attached to said church, $500; Mission School, Ninth-street, (Dr. PORTER'S,) $500; WILLIAM FERRIS, for his German Mission School, Union-avenue, $300; South Bushwick Dutch Reformed Church, $500; Presbyterian Church, (Dr. WELLS',) $300; Christian Aid Society, Brooklyn, E. D., $1,000; Industrial School, Brooklyn, E. D., $1,500; Grace Church, to Church-wardens, &c., for benefit of said church, $600; Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, $1,000; Williamsburg Dispensary, $1,000; Fire Department, Brooklyn, E. D., Widows' and Orphans' Fund, $500; American Female Guardian Society, New-York, for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless, $500; Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, $1,000; the Sheltering Arms of the City of New-York, of which Rev. THOMAS M. PETERS, D. D., is President, $1,000; Home for Incurables, of which BENJAMIN H. FIELD is President, $500; Samaritan Home for the Aged, New-York, of which Mrs. JAS. M. MCVICKERS is President, (Male Department,) $2,000; Howard Mission, Home for the Little Wanderers, No. 38 New Bowery, $1,000; Children's Aid Society, New-York, $500; New-York Port Society, for looking after seamen when in port, $1,000; Five Points House of Industry, $500; New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, conducting the Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-street, $500; Corporation conducting the Institution and Home for Respectable Females, No. 226 East Twentieth-street, $1,000; American Seamen's Friendly Society, $1,000; Domestic Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, $2,000. He revokes that article leaving his sister, MARTHA JANE MOORE, certain real estate, and only gives her a life interest in the same. After her death the following legacies are to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of such real estate: American Home Missionary Society, $10,000; American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, $10,000; American Tract Society, $10,000; and to the American Bible Society, the remainder and residue of all such moneys. He leaves $8,000 to be invested for the benefit of ELECTA P. MOORE, and at her death, the principal to be divided between the American Bible and the American Tract Societies. The residuary, either through being overlooked or from non-acceptance of legacies, or whatever other cause, go to the American Bible Society.

Broadway Burglars—An Iron Safe Blown Open and Plundered.

Some time between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, on Thursday night, a very daring and successful burglary was committed in Broadway, near Bleecker-street. It appears that the gang of burglars gained an entrance to the first floor of the premises No. 646 Broadway, occupied by J. EDWARD BYLANDT, auctioneer and commission merchant, by forcing open the door leading into the basement, and thence ascended to the main floor, in the rear of which is Mr. BYLANDT'S office. After entering the office the burglars lost no time in operating on the large iron safe standing in one corner. They bored several holes in the massive door, and then filled them and the lock with gunpowder, which was ignited by means of a fuse. The explosion which followed caused the door of the safe to give way, and it was blown off its hinges, so that the interior of the safe was fully exposed to the thieves.

The detonation which followed the explosion of the gunpowder must have been a loud one, and it is singular that none of the pedestrians in the street heard it, as it was at an hour when the street was thronged with people. The burglars made rapid work in emptying the safe of its valuable contents, and made good their escape before Officer HENRY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, came by on his patrol, at 11 o'clock, and discovered the store door open. When the Police made an examination of the plundered premises, they found a revolver near the safe, besides a number of burglars' tools, and although a strict search was made through the building, no trace to the thieves could be discovered. When Mr. BYLANDT arrived, in response to the summons of the Police, he ascertained that $10,000 worth of diamond jewelry, a large number of shares in oil, mining and coal stock Companies, besides $40 in gold coin were missing. Among the articles of jewelry stolen were a diamond necklace, a diamond bracelet enclosing a watch, a diamond and opal set, pin and ear-rings, a diamond enamelled set, four or five gold watches and chains, an enamelled and cluster diamond ring, an opal and diamond ring, five cluster diamond pins, two five-stone diamond rings, three solitaire diamond rings. As several well known thieves were seen near the premises thus entered and robbed, during the evening, it is supposed that they had a hand in the burglary. A reward has been offered for the recovery of the property by Mr. BYLANDT.

A Policeman Shot by a Rowdy.

JAMES CLARK, the notorious ruffian who was with BARNEY FRIERY when he murdered HARRY LAZARUS three years ago, and who has two or three times since rendered himself amenable to the law by various acts of violence and bloodshed, committed another offence on Thursday night, when he shot at and severely wounded a policeman. It appears that at a late hour on Thursday night, CLARK, accompanied by a crowd of roughs and congenial spirits, stepped upon the front platform of a Grand-street and Forty-second-street. When the vehicle had reached the corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street the gang became so disorderly and abusive that the conductor lost his patience, and finding that the ruffians only laughed at his remonstrances he summoned Officer JOHN MALOY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and requested that the men be removed from the car. Officer MALOY saw that the fellow CLARK was evidently the ringleader of the gang, so he attempted to arrest him, but was prevented by the other rowdies, who assaulted him and then amused themselves by discharging their pistols at the unfortunate officer. Only one of the bullets took effect in the policeman's cheek and passed out of his mouth, causing a painful though not necessarily dangerous wound. The only thing that probably saved his life was the early attendance of his brother officers, who were attracted to the scene by the reports of the pistols, when the gang of cowardly ruffians made good their escape. MALOY is now under care at Bellevue Hospital, and as CLARK and his companions are all well known to the Police an effort will be made to arrest them.

The Cooper Union Lectures.

This evening Prof. B. P. WORCESTER will lecture at the Cooper Institute, on the "Paris Exhibition," illustrating the subject with the finest stereoscopic views of leading objects of interest in that connection. This entertainment will be given to the public, without charge, by the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art of the Cooper Union. The doors will be closed at 8 o'clock.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—COMAN, ALDERMAN.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

ROBERT FLYNN, of Middleton, in Orange County, fell asleep on Thursday evening as he was crossing the North River on a Jersey City ferry-boat. While in that helpless state PATRICK CLANCEY was seen to approach him and take from his vest pocket a silver watch valued at $9, and pass it to a confederate standing near by. CLANCEY was arrested by Officer DELANEY, of the Fifth Ward, and, on being arraigned before the Alderman, he was held for trial.

THE KNIFE.

HUGH CAMPBELL, barkeeper at the Magnolia Hotel, No. 206 Chambers-street, had an altercation at an early hour yesterday morning with DANIEL QUINN, a noted Fourth Ward rough, who was acting in a disorderly manner in the bar-room. CAMPBELL finding remonstrance useless, attempted to eject QUINN from the premises, who resisted, and finally stabbed the barkeeper in the left side with a pocket-knife, causing a dangerous wound. Officer THORNTON, of the Third Precinct, arrested QUINN, who was locked up by the acting Magistrate. CAMPBELL is at the New-York Hospital in a critical condition.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A WATCH LOST.

Thursday night, JOHN A. DOUGLAS, of No. 12 Clinton-place, arrived in the City by a Hudson River Railroad train, and took a Twenty-third-street stage to go to his residence. He took a seat next to the door, and the space upon his left hand was vacant. After the stage had proceeded some distance, a party of three men got in, one of whom, GEORGE WILLIAMS, is well known to the Police by his *alias* of "Flowers." One of these men stood up, and none of them offered to take the vacant place beside Mr. DOUGLAS. Presently, however, WILLIAMS took the seat and leaned heavily upon Mr. DOUGLAS under pretence of looking out of the window. Mr. DOUGLAS distinctly felt a tug at his watch, a very elegant one worth $350. Putting his hand upon his pocket he demanded his watch of WILLIAMS but that personage denied any knowledge of it. The man who was standing up then got out, and shortly afterward, the stage then having arrived at Broadway and Bond-street, WILLIAMS followed his example. Mr. DOUGLAS followed him, still demanding the return of his watch, but WILLIAMS still denied that he had taken it. Officer HEANEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, being met at this moment, a complaint was made to him, and "Flowers" wilted in the strong arm of the law. He was searched at the Station-house, and the watch was not found upon him, but notwithstanding this fact he was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer GIBSON of the Ninth Precinct heard a noise, as of a door being broken open, and running across the street startled a man standing on the sidewalk, in front of the store of WILLIAM A. SEAMAN, No. 561 Hudson-street, into a precipitate flight. The door was, however, open, and going into the store the officer there found and arrested THOMAS SMITH. The door plainly showing the marks of a "jimmey," the prisoner was committed in default of $3,000 bail for trial on a charge of burglary.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A REVENUE FRAUD.

CHARLES UHLEMDORF, No. 196 Stanton-street, made a complaint stating that on Thursday MATHEW MCKEON had entered his saloon, and announcing himself as an United States detective, claimed that a number of the kegs were without revenue stamps, an offence for which it was his duty to arrest UHLEMDORF and for which he was liable to be fined $5,000. He, however, offered to overlook the matter for $50, and the offer being declined, fell successively to $30, $20, and at last to $10. UHLEMDORF by this time became convinced that a fraud was intended, and handed the self-styled detective into the custody of Officer FROBESE, of the Thirteenth Precinct. The prisoner was transferred to the United States Marshal for the action of a Commissioner.

A DIVISION INTERRUPTED.

Detective KING, of the Tenth Precinct, occupied a portion of Christmas Eve in watching the movements of MARY WILSON and WILLIAM CROSBY. They stood in front of a crowded store in Grand-street, near Forsyth. The woman entered the store while the man waited outside. In a moment she came out, and being joined by the man, the two walked rapidly, and were followed by the detective until he ran them to earth in an oyster saloon close by. Then returning he found Mrs. FELICIA DEGENHARDT, who had been robbed of her pocket-book, containing $6, and going back to the oyster saloon found the man and woman busily engaged in dividing the proceeds of their adventure. The detective swooped down upon them, making a simultaneous capture of them and their spoils, and on the person of CROSBY found a pocket-book which was identified by Mrs. DEGENHARDT as her property. The prisoners were committed for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONER'S CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner FLYNN, at No. 5 Minetta-lane, over the body of MARY ELLEN HIGGS, aged 6 weeks, whose death was the result of a dose of croton oil administered to the child by her grandmother, Mrs. MARY BARMORE, in mistake for sweet oil, as prescribed by the physician. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.... Coroner FLYNN held another inquest yesterday over the remains of Mrs. JOHANNA HOLLAND, aged 40, who was found dead in bed, at No. 22 Cherry-street. Death was found by Dr. KNOX, who made a *post-mortem* examination, to have resulted from heart disease.... Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest to-day over the remains of CHAS. CONNER, the cartman who was severely injured by the fall of an embankment on Thursday in Walker-street, and who died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. The remains were yesterday removed to the late residence of deceased, No. 137 Mott-street.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—PETER ARMAN, employed at HENRY VON ARX'S brewery, No. 12 Vestry-street, after having been out all night at a German ball, in the Bowery, returned to the brewery yesterday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock. There was no one there at that hour but Mr. VON ARX, who usually sleeps in the office. He heard ARMAN come in and close the door, but gave no more attention to the matter until he was suddenly aroused by screams from the vat-room. Hastily springing from his couch, he ran to the vat, where he found ARMAN almost up to his waist in boiling beer. He was taken out immediately, but the flesh came off in great strips, presenting a shocking sight. Medical attendance was immediately called, and everything was done to alleviate his terrible sufferings, but it is doubtful whether he will survive. He is unmarried, and boards with VON ARX.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D.D. LL.D., President of Wesleyan University, will deliver the Third discourse of the series under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the church on Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street, to-morrow evening. The regular meeting of the Society will be held on Monday evening, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue. "The Unsolved Problem of City Missions—One Solution," will form the subject of an address by RICHARD MORSE, Esq., of the New-York *Observer*.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SERVICES AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.—It is announced that Hon. HORACE GREELEY and other prominent men, will address the Morning Star Sunday School in Pike's Opera House, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S LECTURE.—On Wednesday evening, the 30th inst., Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK will lecture at the Cooper Institute on "Sherman's Great March to the Sea."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—At 12:30 o'clock on Thursday night, a fire broke out in the cellar of the toy, stationery and fancy goods store of H. L. HERWIG, No. 128 Court-street. Fortunately the fire was confined to the cellar where it originated, but, nevertheless, considerable damage was sustained, as there was a heavy stock of toys on hand. The loss on stock is about $2,000; insured for $14,000. The building is damaged to the extent of about $500. Both the building and the stock are insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.... About 5 o'clock last evening a fire occurred at No. 205 Fulton-avenue in a one-story frame building occupied by Mr. J. COJUAM as a locksmith shop, Mr. W. POTTER, real estate agent, and Mr. S. D. WILSON, as an auction room. The flames extended to No. 205½, occupied by Mr. MARSH as a photograph gallery, and thence to No. 207, occupied by Mr. J. JONES as a jewelry store. The premises No. 209, occupied by A. C. PIGMAN as a cigar store, was also considerably damaged. The losses sustained by the several occupants were as follows: Mr. COJUAM, $2,000, insured; Mr. POTTER, $200, insured; Mr. WILSON, $4,000, insured; Mr. MARSH, $2,500, insured for $2,500 in the American Exchange Company, of New-York; Mr. JONES, $4,000, insured for $1,100; and Mr. PIGMAN, $500, insured. The fire originated in WILSON'S auction rooms, as supposed, from the stove.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD.—Four men in an open boat were frozen fast in Gowanus Bay yesterday, and were rescued by the Harbor Police boat. ANDREW MARTIN, colored, a seaman from Jamaica, West Indies, was found helpless from the cold in York-street last evening. He was taken to his vessel, lying at the Empire stores, and properly attended to.

A MAN FROZEN.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer STRONG, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, found a man named THOS. HAUCKS lying in a frozen condition on one of the lots in Schenck-street, the region known as Jackson's Hollow. The helpless individual was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he was properly taken care of.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONFISCATION UNDER THE ACT OF 1861—THE PLEA OF COMPULSION—RULE OF DECISION—PROOF REQUIRED.

The United States vs. The Steamer Nina Semmes.—This is another of the confiscation cases under the act of 1861. In the Court below the libel was dismissed and the vessel restored. The defence was that the boat never was used in the rebel interest with the consent of the owner, but against his consent, and effected under duress. The Government appeals, urging that the force shown did not amount to duress, and that as New-Orleans was in our possession, the vessel could readily have been put beyond rebel interference, if the owner had had such a desire. It is argued that if he had been loyal and wished to avoid the use of his vessel by the rebels, it was easy to do it, and that his failure to do so should be required by the Court to be satisfactorily explained. But the bare fact, it is contended, that the claimant purchased her while she was lying sunk in one of the Red River swamps and at once put her upon the river then controlled by the rebel authorities, when there was but little or no employment for vessels but in that service, shows conclusively that the service she rendered was not compulsory. He bought her to make money, and there was no other employment in which it could be done. Besides, he at one time received $500 per day for her use. As matter of law, it is insisted that the statute regards the consent of the owner to such employment as an offence, and inflicts forfeiture as a penalty. The rule of decision which prevails in cases of treason, where the defence is compulsion, should prevail in regard to the like defence in cases under the act of 1861. That rule is in England and this country that, unless actual force was exercised against the party personally, or threats and intimidation placed him personally under a reasonable fear of death or serious bodily harm, the defence of compulsion cannot be sustained. In McGrowetter's case, (1 East. P. C., 91,) it was ruled that an apprehension, though ever so well-founded, of having property wasted or destroyed, or of suffering any other mischief not endangering the person of the party, will be no excuse for joining or continuing with rebels. And Mr. Justice Story said, in Josefa Segunda, 5 Wh., 338, that when any act is done, which of itself and unexplained, is a violation of law, and a party to extricate himself or his property from the consequences of it, resorts to the plea of necessity or distress, the burden of proof is not only thrown upon him, but when the temptation to infringe the law is great, and the alleged necessity, if real, can be fully and easily established, no Court should be satisfied with anything short of the most convincing and conclusive testimony. It was so held in Smith's case, (Smith's trial for piracy, 1861, p. 99,) that unless actual force was used against him personally, or threats or intimidation placed him under reasonable fear of death, or bodily harm, the allegation of compulsion could not be sustained.

Mr. Ashton for Government. Mr. Durant for claimant.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. Nine hundred and sixty miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869. The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be first-class in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward, and the rapidity with which it has been executed, are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equaled." The report states that any deficiencies that exist are only those incident to all new roads, and that could not have been avoided without materially retarding the progress of the great work. Such deficiencies are supplied by all railroad companies after the completion of the line when and wherever experience shows them to be necessary. The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices."

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $22,158,000 of this subsidy, of which $1,280,000 was paid Dec. 6, and $640,000 Dec. 14.

GOVERNMENT AID—SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the Principal and SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, 1st February and 1st August, in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax.*

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CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

The minutes of meeting of December twenty-one were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hart—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to open One Hundred and Sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Harlem River, without delay.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Ivans—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in front of number one hundred and thirty-seven Delancey-street, "Zimmer Home," under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without delay.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gibney—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Godby, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Church of the Holy Apostles, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents, with interest, as a donation to enable said Church to pay assessment against it for the flagging and reflagging of Twenty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Reilly—

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be respectfully requested to return to this Board the resolution increasing the salary of the Official Reporter of the Board of Councilmen.

Councilman Reilly moved that said resolution be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with such motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That the vacant lots in West Forty-third-street, numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-nine, and four hundred and thirty-one, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Tenth-avenue, from Seventieth to Eighty-first-street, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Preamble and resolutions as follows:

Whereas, By certain resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen on the ninth of November last past, and approved by the Mayor on the thirteenth of November last past, the Street Commissioner was ordered to remove the "Loew Bridge," at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, within five days after the service of a copy of said resolution; and

Whereas, By inadvertence no appropriation was made to pay the cost of such removal; and

Whereas, In default of such appropriation the said Street Commissioner has given a written permission to one Charles Knox to remove the same;

Resolved, That the action of said Street Commissioner is hereby approved, and the said Charles Knox is hereby authorized and directed to remove said "Aerial or Loew Bridge," and to render his bills for the cost and expenses of such removal to the Comptroller, who is hereby ordered and directed to pay the same out of any moneys in his hand.

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City be and he is hereby directed to petition the Legislature to place the cost and expenses of the removal of said bridge in the Tax Levy for the coming year.

Councilman Daly moved that the said paper be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with such motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the same was committed to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Sixty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Sixty-fifth-street, from the Fifth to Madison-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Sixty-fifth street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Thomas Farrell, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, for the sum of seven hundred and twenty-six dollars, as a donation to pay the assessment on the property of said church for the extension of Church-street: the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Isaac S. Hartley, pastor of the Union Reformed Church in Sixth-avenue, for the sum of eleven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents, as a donation to be applied by the said pastor in payment of taxes (principal and interest) on the property of said church for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; also, including an assessment of one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents for the Church-street extension, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Warren Harriot, Treasurer of the Third Universalist Church, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-five dollars, (including interest,) as a donation, to enable him to pay assessment on said church property, the same having been levied against said church in the matter of Church-street extension, the Comptroller to charge the amount to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Free Reading-room, numbers three hundred and twenty-five and three hundred and twenty-seven Rivington-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School number fifty-eight, in Fifty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a free drinking-hydrant be erected on the northeast corner of Seventieth-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School number fifty-one, in Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That First-avenue, between Thirty-sixth-street and Sixty-first-street, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a clerk who shall be known as Engrossing Clerk to the Clerk of the Common Council, whose duties shall be the ornamental engrossing of resolutions, ordinances, &c., of the Common Council, and such other duties as may be directed; and the said clerk shall receive as compensation for his services the same salary as that received by the First Assistant Clerk to the Board of Aldermen.

Councilman Reilly moved that the said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the same was committed to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Petition of Charles Curtis, for pay for loss of horse from Pier number thirty-one, East River, with resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Curtis, for the sum of five hundred dollars, to reimburse him for loss of horse, caused by the stringpiece of the dumping-board at the foot of Roosevelt-street, East River, giving way and precipitating horse and cart into the water, by which said Curtis' horse was drowned; the Comptroller to charge the same to account of "City Contingencies."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael McDermott, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, as compensation for loss of horse and harness from dumping-ground at foot of James-street, by reason of said ground being out of proper repair, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. William Quinn, pastor of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, for the sum of four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty cents, as a donation to be applied by the said Rev. William Quinn, in payment for taxes on the church property for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Berthoff, for the sum of four hundred and seventeen dollars, for the payment of assessment on property erroneously assessed for regulating grade, curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, from First-avenue to the East River.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

Negative—The President—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay John McGrane, the contractor for regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Sixth to Ninth-avenue, the sum of seventeen hundred and four dollars, to reimburse him for moneys deducted for excess of inspection-fee on said contract, and charge the same to any appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between New-avenue and Eighth-avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commisssioner, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds' Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Avenue A be opened according to law from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and that Avenue B be opened according to law from Seventy-first-street to Eighty-third-street, and from Eighty-sixth-street to its northerly termination at Harlem River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of East Thirty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and East River, be flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in East Thirty-fourth-street, from First-avenue to East River, and the street lighted with gas, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Seventy-seventh-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from Primary School Number Twenty-nine, East Nineteenth-street, also primary School Number Twenty-eight, East Twentieth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River; also One Hundred and Second-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River; also One Hundred and Third-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River; also One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Eighth-avenue; and also One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Eight-avenue to the Harlem River, be severally opened according to law; and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Sixty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River; also Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River; also Sixty-eighth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also Seventy-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; and also Ninety-eighth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, be severally opened according to law; and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square; also One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also One Hundred and Fortieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also One Hundred and Forty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River; also One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; also One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; and also One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, be severally opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the proper legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, where not already done, (except the space between the rail-tracks,) and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That forty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots in Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, between Lexington and Third avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Hampson, Mack, Lamb, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—19.

Negative—Councilmen Stacom, Culkin, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman—6.

Councilman Hart moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was again laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Gibney—

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be respectfully requested to return to this Board the resolutions and ordinances passed to pave Astor-place, Fourth-street and Rivington-street with McGonegal pavement.

Councilman Gibney moved that said resolution be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Belgian pavement be discharged from the further consideration of resolution and ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Eighty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Cunningham moved that said resolution and ordinance be amended by striking therefrom the word "Fifth," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Third."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the said proposed amendment.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Cunningham then moved that the resolution and ordinance be adopted as amended.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with such motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons, and for the amounts respectively, as passed by the Board of City Canvassers, December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, for services to said Board, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Gibney moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and pay the bill for refreshments furnished the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, upon said bill being certified as correct by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a portrait of Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor of this City, be procured and placed in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, similar to the portraits of his many predecessors placed therein, the said portrait to be procured under the direction and supervision of the Street Commissioner, and at a cost not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman John O'Brien moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Monday, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.—LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO and LES BAVARDS. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Francis, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne and others. EVENING—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, &c. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Stoddart, Ringgold, Polk, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Sefton, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mme. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
EVENING—THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
BARBE-BLEUE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION. THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches from Vienna express confidence in the belief that all the Western Powers will agree to the conference proposed by Prussia for the adjustment of the difficulty between Greece and Turkey. The Committee of Action at Athens has addressed a petition to the Grecian Government praying for peace, representing that the sentiment of the country is opposed to a war with Turkey. It is expected that the peace conference will be held at Paris in January.

GENERAL.

Late dates from Rio Janeiro were received at Paris yesterday. The Paraguayan position at Villeta had been attacked by the Allies in force, who were repulsed after a hard fight, with a loss of 1,500 in killed and wounded.

The official vote of Missouri for Presidential electors is announced as follows: Republican, 84,116; Democratic, 59,685; Republican majority, 24,431. Of Oregon: Republican, 10,961; Democratic, 11,125; Democratic majority, 164. It is said that there is great indignation among the Democrats of Missouri at the refusal on the part of Secretary Rodman to give certificates to Messrs. Shields and Switzler, elected to Congress in the Sixth and Ninth Districts. It is done on the plea of illegal registration in several counties. Both gentlemen will claim their right to seats.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, from Baltimore, reports the suspension of the house of Turnbull, Slade & Co., for about $1,000,000. It is stated that nearly all the banks of the city are interested. Several heavy failures have occurred in Baltimore during the past week.

Congressman Jenckes, of Rhode Island, is to address the Boston Board of Trade, on next Wednesday evening, by invitation of the Social Science Association, in explanation of the features of his Civil Service bill.

A petition presented in the Senate at Washington, a few days ago, from fifty citizens of Vermont, asks eight things of Congress: First, to pass the Jenckes Civil Service bill; second, to complete and pass a new Tax bill, with reductions wherever possible; third, to reduce the expenses of all the departments; fourth, to put the Indian Affairs under the War Department and stop frauds; fifth, stop the sale of Indian lands to large speculators; sixth, grant no more bonds to railroads; seventh, stop useless appropriations for custom-houses and hospitals; eighth, legislate for the speedy resumption of specie payments.

The demurrer to the declaration of W. W. Chenery, in his suit against John Z. Goodrich, late Collector of Customs at Boston, has been overruled by the Supreme Court, which has decided that "the declaration sets forth sufficient cause of action." This action is to recover damages, laid at $25,000, for Mr. Goodrich's charge, in his pamphlet of two years ago, that Chenery defrauded the Government out of $2,993 by an evasion of double duty.

Gen. Hazen, in a letter to Gen. Sherman, from Fort Cobb, Nov. 30, states that he has informed Black Kettle that he considers his camp hostile, and will afford no protection until he (Black Kettle) makes peace with the Government.

The machine shops of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in Lynchburg, Va., which, with their contents, were entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, were insured for about $50,000 in the following offices: London, Liverpool and Globe, England, $5,000; Richmond Banking Insurance Company, Richmond, $1,666; Washington Company, of Baltimore, Atlantic, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Putnam, of Hartford, Conn., collectively, $13,500; Home of New-Haven, Security of New-York City, and the Merchants' and Mechanics' National, Maryland, United States and Franklin, of Baltimore, collectively, $12,166. The loss is estimated at from $125,000 to $150,000. Some time after the fire the walls of the workshops fell to the ground, and several men were buried beneath the ruins.

Hon. Thomas B. Carroll has offered, in a letter to the Supervisors of Saratoga Springs, to give to that town a library of about seven or eight thousand volumes, valued at from $15,000 to $20,000, whenever a suitable library building shall be provided. A meeting of the townspeople has been called for this (Saturday) evening, to consider the proposition.

The failure of the banking-house of Tucker & Co., in Louisville, Ky., is announced. The *Democrat* says that their assets will enable the company to pay about eighty cents on the dollar.

Christmas passed with the usual festivities, and as a holiday was a decided success. The weather was cool and bracing, and many sought recreation in the open air, and especially at the skating rinks. Other many staid at home, assisted in plucking the ripe fruit from the Christmas tree, enjoyed their Christmas dinner, and spent the evening socially by the fireside. The churches were largely attended in the morning, and the theatres drew immense audiences in the afternoon and evening. Target companies and fantasticals paraded the streets, and the poor were plentifully fed at the institutions. The grotesque and the pathetic contributed, each in its own way, to making it a merry Christmas.

Officer John Maloy, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was shot and severely wounded by one of a gang of rowdies whom he tried to arrest, Thursday night, for creating a disturbance on a street-car. The bullet passed through the Policeman's cheek. The ruffians have not yet been arrested, but the Police are after them.

In an address to the Fenians of this country, Mr. George Francis Train, who arrived in this City on Thursday, announces that James Stephens has been restored to supreme control of the Fenian organization.

Gen. Grant and the "Rings."

Gen. Grant's openly expressed hostility to the granting of further subsidies to the Pacific Railroad, at present, has arrayed against him one of the most formidable of the many "Rings" which constitute the real Government of the country. And this is but a foretaste of what he must expect in every attempt at retrenchment and reform which he may undertake.

Abuses have a natural tendency to organize themselves into a system, and to grow in power by the new elements which success develops and attracts. There is scarcely a branch of the Government, or a department of public affairs, which has not fallen more or less completely into the hands of these organized "Rings." One, two or half a dozen men of enterprise and energy hit upon a way of making money out of the grants of Congress to the Indians,—or to railroads, or to ocean steamers, or to States for war claims; or out of the taxes on imports, or on whisky or tobacco. The more there are of them, the more perfect can their system be made, the larger their profits and the greater their power to prevent interference and keep up their operations. It thus becomes almost impossible to break up abuses of long standing that have become thoroughly organized and that yield large profits to large numbers of persons.

Every such "Ring" in the course of time acquires a political importance. Its money, its numbers and its influence make it courted or feared by political parties,—and in course of time, the action of parties is shaped, more or less directly, so as to meet the demands and suit the interests of the various "Rings" whose support is desired. Members of Congress look to them for reëlection. Marshals, Collectors of Customs, revenue officials owe their appointments or their continuance in office, to the "Ring" influence, and reward their patrons by winking at their misdeeds and perhaps sharing their plunder. The Indian Ring is strong enough to prevent all attempts to break it up. The Whisky Ring is strong enough to secure impunity for its members, and wage open war upon the Government officers who detect, arraign and seek to hold them responsible for their acts.

Gen. Grant seems disposed to dispute the "Ring" ascendancy. In striking at the Pacific Railroad Ring, he has assailed one of the most formidable, because one of the most plausible, of them all. If he intends to wage war upon them all, he must count upon opposition of the most vigorous, determined and desperate character. They will not die easily; nor will political parties let them die at all, if they can prevent it. For *party* power now-a-days is only another form of the *Ring* power. The Tammany Ring in this City is all there is of the Democratic Party in the State. And so in less degree of the Republican Party; a few men control its action and dictate its policy; and the various "Rings" of the country control *them*.

Gen. Grant may count, therefore, with absolute certainty on having to fight the united power and influence of them all, if he takes issue with any of them. And he will find them very potent in Congress as well as out of it. If he seeks to break up the Indian "Ring," he will find Senators, who owe their places and their support to the men who constitute it and make their money by it, rallying to its defence. If he strikes at the Whisky Ring, he will find Senators, and members of Congress, who have had the support of the Ring and who have filled the revenue offices with its agents and its tools, throwing every possible obstacle in his way. And if his assaults become too formidable, he will find the *party Rings* coming to the rescue, and shielding interests which, they will assure him, are too powerful to be neglected or despised.

Gen. Grant has the confidence and support of the people to a degree which will sustain him in carrying through these reforms, if he enters upon them. And any party which, openly or secretly, makes itself the champion of these abuses, or of the "Rings" which live by them, will inevitably go to the wall. Gen. Grant can very well afford to grapple with this gigantic evil,—which is far more threatening to the existence of the Government than secession or any other political peril. If he goes in for the fight, he will find it harder than the fight against rebellion: but he will win in this, as he won in that. But he cannot afford to hesitate, or temporize, or compromise. Either he, or the "Rings," must rule in this matter.

The Assurance of Peace in Europe—The January Conference.

Every day's news adds to the assurance of the pacific settlement of the Greco-Turkish question.

It seems that all the Great Powers are now in agreement on the subject, and the Conference that is to assemble in January need not have much difficulty in bringing the dispute to a conclusion.

Not only Prussia, England, and France, but Austria and Russia favor the Conference. Russia has asked the Governments of Turkey and Greece to keep the peace till the Conference has closed its labors; and it would seem that both of them are quite inclined to adopt this course; for the Turkish Government has given five weeks' of grace to the Greek residents of the Turkish dominion, while the Greek "Committee of Action"—which has been represented as a very warlike body—has addressed a prayer to the Greek Government for peace—urging that the popular sentiment of the country is clearly in favor of pacific measures, and opposed to hostilities with Turkey.

On all sides, and in all respects, the news is pacific, and has been growing more pacific daily since the quarrel attracted the attention of Europe. We have urged all along that the Governments of all Europe are, at this time, utterly opposed to the outbreak of a war involving the Eastern question, and that they were determined to prevent a fight between Greece and Turkey. We believe that Russia is just as much opposed to it as England, and that it would be as damaging to Greece as to Turkey. Not only is Russia in the worst condition for war, as regards both her armament and her finances, but she knows that she has no chance of being the gainer by it; for all the other Governments of Europe would certainly unite to prevent her aggrandizement by the possession of Constantinople. Neither France nor Prussia could gain anything by such a war, and the supreme concern of Austria is for the maintenance of peace. The Turkish Government has shown the greatest anxiety for the settlement of the dispute without a resort to arms—forbidding the naval commanders to fire a shot, and asking that the point at issue be settled through strictly legal means. Only Greece seemed determined upon war; and then it appeared that all Greece, except Athens, was opposed to war; and now it appears that even the "Committee of Action" in Athens is foremost in the effort to secure peace.

It is well for Europe that the threatened war has been avoided. The "Eastern question" will doubtless, some time or other, be settled by arms; but it is better for all parties that the struggle should not now be precipitated.

Mr. Fisk's Suit for Libel Against Mr. Bowles.

The public is already familiar with the circumstances under which Mr. Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, was arrested at the Fifth-avenue Hotel a few days since, at the suit of James Fisk, Jr., for an alleged libel contained in his published comments on Fisk's action as a director of the Erie Railroad. In the mere fact of the arrest there was nothing remarkable, nor are we aware that in so planning it as to deprive Mr. Bowles of the opportunity to procure bail at once, either Mr. Fisk, or the public officers who evidently acted as his tools in carrying the plan into operation, did anything which they had not a legal right to do. Judge McCunn had a right to issue his order of arrest; Sheriff O'Brien had a right to refuse to take bail or do business after office hours; his deputies had a right to act just as little like men of common sense and decency as his instructions, and their natural inclinations might require; and the jailer had a right to refuse to permit Mr. Bowles to see any of his friends who might call to aid him, or even to send a note to his counsel or his wife.

These officials, we presume, had a perfect *right* to act just as coarsely and as basely as they did act; and no one who knows them will doubt that, in any case where a gentleman of character and position, belonging to the Republican Party, like Mr. Bowles, is concerned, they would act at least as basely as the law would allow.

In a public point of view the case has little importance. Mr. Fisk has a right to his suit for libel, and will be heartily welcome to all he will make out of it. Mr. Bowles is none the worse, in person, character or in his feelings, we presume, for having spent one night in Ludlow-street jail; all he suffered from was the extortion of the jailer who charged him $19 50 for his night's lodging. Nor are we at all disposed to treat the case as an instance of judicial tyranny,—to dignify Judge McCunn's order of arrest by speaking of it as like the old French *lettres de cachet*, a mere caprice of arbitrary power, or to raise a cry of alarm for personal liberty, as though we were all in danger of losing it, at any moment, at anybody's whim. All this is nonsense, and not very alarming nonsense, at that.

The whole proceeding is of interest mainly as an episode and illustration of official manners in this City,—of the class of men who are in high office and with the power to browbeat, insult and bully decent people which goes with it, and of their readiness to use that power to its full extent and in the most offensive manner, whenever an adequate motive exists for doing so.

It is interesting, also, as showing the difference between a quiet, unassuming, well-behaved gentleman and Mr. James Fisk, Jr., upon whose person our eyes have never had the felicity to rest, so far as we are aware, and of whom we know nothing whatever, except what we, in common with the public, have learned from his conduct in the Erie Railroad scandals, and from his treatment of Mr. Bowles in this libel suit and arrest. But it is not necessary to eat the whole of a cheese in order to test its quality, nor to be familiar with the whole of Mr. Fisk's life to judge of his general character. A single act will decide whether a man is a knave or a man of honor, as well as a lifetime; and it is generally recognized as a sound rule in business matters to *drop* a man caught in *one* act of villainy, without waiting to see what will be the general tenor of his life.

Judging Mr. Fisk by this rule, we should not expect to find him a man whose tastes are so refined as to make him fastidious on nice points of personal conduct, or whose sense of right and wrong is so keen as to make him pause in any project likely to promote his own advantage, or whose feeling of what is due, either to a gentleman or to himself, would deter him from any action, however brutal or degrading, that a coarse, low nature might prompt him to perpetrate. We do not mean to say that he is not a philanthropist—that he does not build churches, found seminaries, or do a good deal of that kind of sanctimonious work, though we have never heard that he did. But we incline to think that he has little faith in such roundabout modes of *getting up* in the world. Evidently he is not one of your slow and easy pilgrims, who believe in earning what they get,—who have, or at least profess to have, some regard for the decencies and decorums of life, and who, if they must or will do a coarse, low act, prefer not to do it in a coarse, low manner, but cloak it over with some of the shows of civility, if nothing more. Mr. Fisk, when he has a thing to do, *does* it; when he wants money, he gets it; when he wants to gratify a small personal spite, he does it—regardless of everybody's feelings and of everything but the spite that prompts him. He probably enjoyed intensely—that is, as intensely as such a nature can enjoy anything—the belief that he had made Mr. Bowles wretched by giving him a coarse lodging for a night, and that he had blighted the comfort of his life by making him pass that night in jail.

But passion is always short-sighted. Mr. Fisk's ideas of what a man must suffer from passing a night in prison were derived, not from experience, but from imagination; and that is always colored more or less by peculiarities of personal character. Mr. Fisk may have a very clear and correct idea of what *he* would suffer in jail, what he would have to think of,—what acts of manly heroism, sympathy and kindness to remember, what schemes of far-reaching beneficence to meditate, and what a splendid career of honorable well-doing to ponder for the future,—or on the other hand, through what an unbroken series of selfish, reckless, unscrupulous acts of fradulent and disgraceful "enterprise" he has grown rich and useless for all good ends of living. But *his* thoughts in jail would not necessarily be the thoughts of Mr. Bowles. A night thus spent might be much more endurable for Mr. B. than for Mr. F.; and thus Mr. F. may not have achieved the noble,—though somewhat coarse and brutal—revenge which, in the recesses of a mind capacious of such things, and the resources of a corporate pocket abundant enough to pay for them at current rates,—he had promised himself for Christmas Day.

The President's Amnesty.

The President's proclamation of amnesty to everybody engaged in the rebellion excites but little interest or attention. In point of fact, it is of but little importance. It relieves them from all the pains and penalties of treason, and restores to them all their rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and laws. Precisely how far this is to extend, and what are the penalties and deprivations from which they are thus to be relieved, will become a matter of discussion.

All will agree, we presume, that under this proclamation nobody can be *tried* for treason in consequence of his participation in the rebellion. He is no longer subjected to death, imprisonment, fine, confiscation of property or any other penalty, for that offence. So far as liability to arrest, trial and punishment is concerned, all the actors in the rebellion are just as free from it as if there had been no rebellion. Upon this point there is not likely to arise any difference of opinion.

But Congress has enacted laws inflicting certain *disabilities* upon certain classes of persons engaged in the rebellion. And acting under Congressional authority, some of the States have excluded from the right to hold office, and from the right to vote, persons guilty of the same offence. Are these exclusions to be abrogated by the President's proclamation? May all who participated in the rebellion now vote and hold office, in spite of State or Congressional laws? Upon this and some other points of the proclamation, we may expect a good deal of heated and angry controversy.

The general sentiment of the country, we think, will be in favor of getting the whole business out of the way, and of letting everybody in the South start afresh. There is no longer the slightest chance that anybody will be *tried* on charge of treason, in consequence of acts done in the rebellion; and there can be no longer any use in holding the possibility of such trial *in terrorem* over the great mass of the Southern people. The punishment already suffered by the promoters, leaders and supporters of the rebellion, is already vastly greater than any that could be inflicted by a Court of law.

The Whisky Trials.

The case of the *United States* vs. *Blaisdel and Eckel* was called up in the United States District Court on Thursday, when the District Attorney stated that

> "*the Government was ready and very anxious to have the trial proceed*, but that instructions having been received from the Department at Washington to have the proceedings *stayed for the present*, he would have to ask for a postponement until further instructions had been received from headquarters.
>
> Judge Blatchford said that unless the case was brought on next week, *it would have to go over for the term.*
>
> Mr. Courtney said he should not waste a moment *after he had got instructions to go on.*"

This puts the whole responsibility for going on with these trials, or of discontinuing them, precisely where it belongs,—on the authorities at Washington. The "Department," by which we suppose is meant the Attorney-General's office, has sent instructions to "stay the proceedings for the present;"—and the District-Attorney cannot go on with the trials until he "receives further instructions." And the Judge adds that unless the case comes on next week, it must "go over for the term," which is equivalent to throwing it over altogether and letting the accused parties go free.

We have heard it said that Blaisdell, Eckel and all the rest of the whisky operators indicted here, claim to be protected from trial under the promises made to them by special agents of the President, as a consideration for information given him in regard to whisky frauds;—and that the trials are postponed in order that the Government may decide whether these promises really entitle the parties indicted to protection or not.

We hope the Government will lose no time unnecessarily in deciding this important point. Delay beyond next week will be equivalent to a decision in favor of the accused parties. If they are entitled to the protection of the Government, let them have it,—but openly and on the merits of the case, not furtively and by indirection. If the Government is driven to the necessity of compounding felonies and peddling promises of pardon, as the price of information concerning its own officials, let it at least have the merit of acting frankly, and under a sense of its own responsibility in the matter. We hope, therefore, that Mr. Evarts will decide as promptly as possible, whether the President is bound to protect Blaisdell & Co. against being punished for violating the law and defrauding the Government, or not.

The Erie War—Its Rumored End.

The report has been current for a day or two, and is very likely to prove correct, that all the contentions of the Erie Railroad with its directors, stockholders and others, have been compromised, and that the suits and counter-suits which have grown out of them are to be discontinued. This means simply that the parties litigant have been *bought off*:—they have achieved the object for which they rushed thus rashly to the defence of the public honor and the integrity of our Railroad System; and are now prepared, with full purses and satisfied consciences, to cease their struggles and leave the rascally ring to work its will.

This is the usual result of such contentions. The Press and the public, after getting excited over the noble efforts of bulls and bears to elevate the standard of public virtue and rescue the property of innocent stockholders from the grasp of other plunderers than themselves, find themselves badly "sold," while the contending parties sit quietly down to divide the "swag" and sing in concert hymns of rejoicing over the reward of virtue and the vindication of the character of our enterprising, high-toned and world-famous railroad managers!

This is the second Erie Railroad quarrel of the present year—both having been begun, prosecuted, and compromised within the short space of six months. What sort of a settlement has been made with the various judges, lawyers, directors, and other dignitaries involved in the *melée*, of course we do not know; as the railroad pays all the bills of all the parties, it does not make much difference.

As soon as the "ring" can get in trim for another scheme, we shall probably have another row;—then more suits and counter-suits,—more injunctions which nobody minds and more counter-injunctions which enjoin everybody,—more loud talk for the public, and large fees for themselves, from a small army of lawyers,—more compromises and settlements,—and so the play goes on, and will go on, *in secula seculorum*, so long as men's appetites are sharp and their consciences dull.

MINOR TOPICS.

We consider it no less fortunate for Greece than for Turkey,—and no less fortunate for Russia than for Western Europe,—that a conference has been determined upon for the settlement of the Greeco-Turkish difficulty. Had it been possible to leave Greece and Turkey to fight it out between themselves, it would certainly have gone hard with Greece, for both the Turkish army and navy are vastly superior in strength, numbers, discipline, armament, and fighting qualities. At the same time it is probable there would have been extensive insurrections in the Turkish Empire, not only on the part of the Slavonians and Greeks, but of all the Christian elements subject to the Sultan. Then again, had the war involved other Powers, as it quite surely would have done, they would all have been sufferers without compensation. No Government except Russia could entertain any idea of any advantage, and there is nothing more certain than that Russia could have gained more. The war would have weakened and impoverished all the nations engaged in it, and would have made still more miserable the working and fighting millions of Europe. In assenting to a conference, the Great Powers have acted wisely.

Christmas was celebrated and enjoyed all over the country with even more than ordinary gaiety and spirit—not to speak of gormandizing and gift-giving. Our reporters show how it was kept in town—how the people were merry and happy—how the hard-working folks spent their holiday—how the poor were rich for a day—how the destitute and friendless found friends and bounty at the "institutions"—how the newsboys feasted and sang and how everybody of every denomination commemorated the day when the Wonderful Child was born. The South, we hope, was made happy by the President's Proclamation of Amnesty, and all the people, white and black, over the whole land had a time of festivity and rejoicing. Only the "poor Indian" of the Plains were miserable; for they are flying from their hunting grounds, with no prospect of white men's scalps.

It is now proposed to consolidate all the street railroad companies, and put all the roads under the management of a single company. It is urged that this would relieve them from the fear of rivalry, which is all that now prevents the building of new roads, and would thus greatly enlarge the means for accommodating the public. In our judgment it would work exactly the other way. The tendency on the part of the roads now is, to do just as little for the convenience of the public and just as much for their own pecuniary profit, as possible. The only check on this is the rivalry of the different roads. Remove that,—put all the roads into the hands of one company, and so prevent any interference whatever with their interests and wishes, and the public wants would soon count for absolutely nothing in the management of the roads. If anything could make that management worse than it is now, the author of this scheme may fairly claim the discovery.

It now appears that the Washington dispatch we had last week that the Assistant Treasurer in this City was authorized to begin the payment of the January interest some days *in advance* of the date at which it became due, was correct. Mr. Van Dyck has not, as yet, so far we are aware, made any announcement on the subject, but anxious inquirers will doubtless learn the facts from him on Monday. The *Commercial* says that this anticipation of the interest is "out of consideration of the convenience of the banks in preparing for their quarterly statement." The principal of the three kinds of Five-twenties and the Sixes of '81, on which half-yearly the gold interest will now be paid, amounts to one thousand millions of dollars; and there is, beside, the interest on the old and small loans of 1858 and 1860. We compute the amount of gold interest to be disbursed at about $31,000,000.

A good many charitable societies will be made happy to-day by reading the will of the late Thomas C. Moore, of Brooklyn, which may be found in another column.

We learn by cable that the Paraguayans have again fought the Brazilians and their allies, and have repulsed them with heavy loss. It is certainly a remarkable war that Paraguay has been carrying on against her formidable enemies for the last four years. It is evident that Brazil has not yet found a Gen. Grant to command her armies, or the war would have been over by this time.

It is wonderful what a profound interest has sprung up of late on the necessity of instantly developing the resources of the country for the purpose of paying the national debt. Ten or twenty millions are wanted to build a ship canal around Niagara Falls; we must have large subsidies for ocean steamers; three or four Pacific railroads must be instantly finished: we must buy Cuba, Lower California and Mexico and carry out a great variety of great projects, all to get the means to pay our debt. A good many of these schemes will be nipped by the untimely frost of Gen. Grant's suggestion that we must reduce the debt *first*, and then spend our surplus cash on some of these great undertakings.

Galignani's Messenger (Paris) announces that "M. Makley Holl has been elected Mayor of New-York," and that "Gen. Costas has seized on the village of Cheyenne." Such is fame! What's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. Thus we console the gallant Custer and the unhappy Oakey.

We observe that several of our journals are attributing great importance to the letters from Spain in the London *Times*, on the assumption that Dr. Russell is the *Times* correspondent there. We believe this is a mistake. Mr. Russell has not been in Spain at all during the recent revolution, in the service of the *Times*. Its Madrid correspondent has been, and still is, another gentleman, who has long been connected with the *Times*. He is an Italian by birth and education, but is perfectly familiar with the English language.

The Education of our Sailors.

Of all classes of laboring men the American sailor is perhaps the least protected by law, and the regulations of the service in which he is engaged. A communication which we lately published, from a gentleman who had made the subject a special study, revealed the means by which Government officers and shipping merchants and their agents imposed upon and plundered the sailors of the merchant marine service. It appears, also, from the very interesting lecture of Dr. J. F. Thoms, a synopsis of which we published on the 22d, that the education of the sailors is neglected in a manner equally gross and culpable. This is not a newly-revealed fact; it is one which has long been known to all interested in the merchant service of this country; and it cries aloud for reform. That whole service, to speak plainly, is based upon fraud and ignorance; the natural result, as a matter of course, is its present inefficient and digraceful *personnel*,—the very worst among all the great maritime nations.

Dr. Thoms enumerates the American fleet at 40,000 vessels, with an average crew of fifteen seamen to each. Of these 600,000 men, not one-twentieth have ever served an enlightened apprenticeship under competent instructors at the trade. The great majority of American sailors are men who have been reared on our seacoasts with a practical but limited education in the duties of seamen, such as they are found to be on small coasting or wrecking vessels, but without any conception of the theory of navigation or an appreciation of the importance of the strict discipline which they are called upon to endure when they enter upon more extended and difficult duties in large packet ships or passenger steamers or men-of-war. Even the subordinate officers of our ships are generally uneducated save in practical navigation: they know little of the use of nautical instruments and charts, and under their execution the discipline of the ship often degenerates into unnecessary harshness and cruelty. The chief officers are generally competent enough, but let one of these on a large packet ship be killed accidentally, as was the captain of the *Isaac Webb* lately, and in nine cases out of ten the influence and will that controlled the crew and ruled the ship will be found, as in the instance alluded to, to have departed with him, and the ship will fall under the control of a mob of ignorant and mutinous sailors, with only feelings of hatred for the officer who may be suddenly elevated to the command, of whom they generally have no recollection save of his cruel acts. It is to men thus educated and disciplined that the vast shipping interests of the country—involving continually a commerce of not less than $2,000,000,000 in value—are intrusted. Is it any wonder that the American marine loss by shipwreck amounts under this system to $50,000 a day?

The Nautical School, at No. 92 Madison-street, is the only school for the technical education of sailors in this great port; there is not a single schoolship in our harbor, though the Superintendent of the Randall's Island Nurseries could man half a dozen with splendid material. Boston has two schoolships—virtually houses of refuge, and noble charities; but aside from these there are no other schools for sailors. It would be unjust not to mention in this connection, the American Seamen's Friend Association, which furnishes gratis to ships leaving this port, libraries for the use of the crews. These libraries consist of about fifty standard volumes of travel, history, romance and religion, neatly packed in a small case. The Association owns 2,642 of these libraries, containing over 118,000 volumes, which are at all times accessible, distributed as they are on ships plying to all parts of the world, to about 125,000 seamen—one-fourth of these in the American service.

But practically the good effect of these efforts at the general and moral education of the seamen in active service by the Seamen's Association, and the technical instruction by the schools of youths who wish to become sailors, must be little on the improvement of the *personnel* of our marine service. The Seamen's Association does not aim to make sailors, but Christians; the advantages of the nautical schools can be enjoyed only by those who can pay for them,—a possibility only with the smallest fraction of those who desire to "go down to the sea in ships." That these advantages are great cannot be denied,—the fact, that of the 6,000 youths educated in the past seventeen years at the New-York Nautical School, 2,000 have been officers on ships is sufficient proof of this,—but the good thus accomplished, as we have said, is but a drop in the bucket. A more practical and general plan of education is demanded by the establishment of a thorough system of naval apprenticeship. But so far from such a system existing, it is practically prohibited by the refusal of owners and captains of vessels to admit apprentices on board their ships. The necessary reform in this matter must inevitably take the form of an act of establishing an apprentice system for sailors.

An effort will be made in the next Congress to secure the passage of a shipping act in consonance with that of Great Britain. It is imperatively demanded. In its absence we are daily receiving into the American service the most mutinous characters of the English service, expelled for bad conduct by the operations of the English Shipping act of 1854; and our own sailors are hourly robbed and abused by boarding-house keepers and even by Government agents abroad. The great need of the American service is an act which will protect the sailors by abolishing shipping masters, curtailing the power of the boarding masters, and opening a school for sailors by requiring each ship to carry its proportion of apprentices. This is the true and only practical way of educating our sailors and improving the *personnel* of our navies. The interest is one of paramount importance, socially and industrially, affecting more than a million of persons, and an incalculable amount of treasure; and it is one which ought to awaken the sympathies of the public and attract the immediate attention of Congres.

Gen. Grant on Plunder Schemes.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 24.

Grant, during his late trip from Chicago to this city, remarked to a gentleman in company, that he feared the "carpet-baggers" would swamp the Government before he could take possession of the White House. By carpet-baggers, he meant the large congregation of individuals now at Washington with their pockets full of schemes, the object of which is to deplete the Treasury. Gen. Grant spoke very freely on this subject. He did not hesitate to denounce the business as public robbery, and the schemers as public robbers. "I am not in favor, Sir," said Grant, "of directly or indirectly increasing the public debt, while there is a party in the country that talks about repudiation. Furthermore, it is absolutely necessary that we should have the strictest honesty in the collection of the revenue, and the strictest economy in all expenditures."

The Accident on the Boston and Maine Railroad—Somebody to Blame.

From the Boston Post, Dec. 24.

Another of those remarkable and unaccountable railroad accidents which of late years have been so frequent upon the "best managed railways" of the country, occurred last evening at our very doors here in the City of Boston. Shortly before 7 o'clock a report spread through our city to the effect that a passenger train on the Boston and Maine Railroad had been precipitated into one of the draws between this city and Charlestown. Obtaining an interview with Superintendent Merritt, our reporter ascertained the following facts: The Medford Branch train, due in this city at 6:20, was coming in, in charge of Engineer Oscar Aldrich, who is not the regular engineman on that train, though an old and experienced hand on the road. He was required by law to come to a full stop at least 800 feet before reaching the draw. This regulation he complied with; and then, though the signal (two bright horizontal lamps) *indicating that the draw was open, was plain to be seen* by any man on the train, attending faithfully to his duty, he started on. Having but this short distance (less than 800 feet) to run, the train could not have acquired any very great speed, but the draw—No. 2—near the machine shop, was open, and the locomotive plunged into the channel, followed by the forward passenger car, which went over the forward end, lodging on the lower step of the draw on the opposite side, leaving the car extending across the channel, at an inclination of about 30 degrees,—the rear end being elevated about eight feet above the track. Both ends of the car, as also those of the second car, were crushed in, and broken up in a frightful manner. Two cars only were injured to any extent, though there were four cars in the train. There were but few passengers aboard, not over twelve in the forward car, all of whom escaped without injury. No serious damage was done to the track or to the draw, and it is the opinion of Mr. Merritt that he will have the *débris* all cleared away, and the road in readiness for the early morning train. A large force of men were set at work immediately by Mr. Merritt, who was on the ground personally superintending the work. By his order a large number of hacks were sent round to Prison Point to convey passengers arriving by the night trains to the city. The engineer jumped into the channel and swam out without being injured. The firemen also fortunately escaped. Thousands of people visited the scene to witness the wreck, and wonder how an accident of such a character could possibly occur and no one be injured.

Refining Iron Without Puddling.

From the Cleveland Herald, Dec. 22.

We referred a day or two ago to the excitement produced among iron manufacturers by the great discovery of a means of dispensing with puddling, now in practical operation at the Shoenberger Juniata Works, in Pittsburg. On inquiry of Morrison Foster, Esq., of this city, the agent of the company, he explains that the process consists simply in combining, mechanically, oxides of iron with melted crude metal. If the mixture is thoroughly effected, the result is instantly a malleable iron superior to the best puddled balls. It is then only necessary to heat it as blooms are heated, and put it through the machinery, to produce the best quality of horse-shoe bars from material which, if puddled, would yield only common iron, and at much less cost than puddled iron. The method employed at the Shoenberger Works is to take the melted metal direct from the blast furnace (they have two large stacks) and run into a large kettle of a capacity of five tons. From thence it is poured, in a stream about a foot wide, into a circular trough twelve inches wide and ten inches deep, revolving on a radius of seven feet, or fourteen feet diameter. Pulverized iron ore, Lake Superior, Champlain or Iron Mountain, is used as the converting agent. The ore descends from a hopper into the revolving trough, and covers the melted metal as fast as it is poured in. The continuous revolutions of the trough produce alternate thin layers of hot metal and raw ore, and effect the combination in a very satisfactory manner. The machinery which accomplishes this is moved by steam and hydraulic power, and is so well planned that one man, standing with his hands on valve-levers, can manage the whole operation. When the trough is full, and before the iron cools, it is broken up into slabs of suitable size for the heating furnace.

Tragic Shooting Affair near Chattanooga.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

A tragic affair occurred on Salt Creek, forty miles below here, a few days since, the particulars of which are as follows: It seems that Mr. Beane, a school-teacher, attempted to whip a boy named Hutchinson, who resisted and left school. A day or two afterward young Hutchinson, accompanied by his brother and a man named Smith, visited the school-house for the avowed purpose of chastising Beane, and, not finding him there, they proceeded to his residence. Beane saw them coming, and anticipating their errand, armed himself, as also did Mr. Moore, who happened to be at the house. On their arrival Hutchison said they intended giving Beane a thrashing. Moore remonstrated, when Smith drew a pistol and shot him dead. This was a signal for all to produce pistols. Beane shot and instantly killed Cyrus Hutchison, brother of the schoolboy. He had scarcely fired, when Smith, who had killed Moore, fired another barrel at Beane, the ball struck but failed to immediately disable him. Beane then turned on Smith and lodged three balls in his body, inflicting wounds which resulted mortally in a few minutes. Twenty minutes after the affair commenced, Beane, Cyrus Hutchison and Smith lay dead on the ground within a few feet of each other. Hutchison's brother was the only person who escaped unhurt.

A Minor Elected to the Massachusetts Legislature.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 25.

The next Legislature will act upon a question which we are not aware has ever come before it. It will be called upon to decide upon the eligibility of Mr. William P. Tyler, of the Seventh Ward, this city, to a seat in the House. He was elected on the Democratic ticket, and has received the proper vouchers of his election. His fitness by education and ability none will deny, but Mr. Tyler lacks some months of attaining his majority. Can a minor hold a seat in the Legislature is the question to be met. There is no provision in the Constitution, and no decision that we can find, which states in express terms that Representatives to the General Court shall be twenty-one years of age. The Constitution makes the House the judge of the qualifications of its members, and it may, by a vote, declare that Mr. Tyler has been duly elected and shall retain his seat. The question would then arise, Can a minor hold a seat in the Legislature, when he is not qualified under the law to vote, his name not appearing on the voting list? Mr. Tyler, if the Legislature should not conclude its session before the 16th of May, 1869, can legally take his seat, and in the meantime we are not aware, as it appears by the returns, that the district which he represents has duly chosen its allotted number of members, that any vacancy can be declared.

Death of an Old Citizen of Cleveland.

From the Cleveland Leader, Dec. 21.

Our citizens, especially the old residents, were pained to learn of the death, from the Bright disease of the kidneys, of that estimable gentleman, Mr. John F. Warner, which took place last Saturday morning at his residence on Euclid-avenue. Mr. Warner was formerly intimately connected with the business interests of the city, having been engaged in commercial pursuits almost constantly for over a quarter of a century, until his failing health compelled him to retire several years ago. He was born in Burlington, Vt., in the year 1817, and settled in Cleveland in 1833, when it had only 2,500 inhabitants. He introduced the first load of coal into the city in 1835, which was a great event in the history of the then village of Cleveland, and which was the foundation of our present immense coal trade. He had the misfortune last Spring to lose his wife, (formerly Miss Kingsley, of Vermont,) and her death affected his naturally buoyant spirit and weighed upon his mind very severely. He was a genial and kind-hearted gentleman, a universal favorite among all of his numerous acquaintances. He left no children.

Senator Harlan on Senator Chandler.

United States Senate Chamber,
Washington, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1868.

Dear Sir: In casually looking over the newspapers received at my desk, I notice an occasional article remonstrating against the reëlection of the Hon. Z. Chandler to a seat in the United States Senate on the allegation that he is a *drunkard*. It is not my province to intermeddle in a controversy in a State in which I do not reside. But as I have served with Mr. Chandler in the Senate for nearly twelve years, sitting by his side, at an adjoining desk, during the greater part of that period, it seems to me but a simple act of justice, due from one friend to another, that I should say that at no time could the charge of *drunkenness* have been truthfully applied to him; and that, during the latter part of his Senatorial service he has abstained entirely from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
JAS. HARLAN.

To the Hon. W. M. McConnell, Pontiac, Mich.

Collection of State Taxes in Virginia.

From the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner, Dec. 24.

We learned yesterday, at the Auditor's office, that the sheriffs from different parts of the State were rapidly paying in the revenue collected by them. Most of them report that their collections have been good, and that, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, most of the citizens of the State have managed to pay their taxes. The amount necessary to pay the two per cent. interest on the State debt, due the 1st of July, about $700,000, will have been collected by the 1st of January, and the interest will be paid. This will include the foreign portion of the State debt. Arrangements are now being made for sterling bills, with which to pay the interest.

HEARTH AND HOME

EDITED BY
DONALD G. MITCHELL,
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
PETTENGILL, BATES & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row.

Read what leading newspapers say about *Hearth and Home:*

From the New-York Tribune.

The first number of *Hearth and Home*, an illustrated weekly journal, edited by Mr. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, is issued by Pettengill, Bates & Co. This new periodical is especially designed for family reading in the rural districts, treating largely of agricultural affairs and the various branches of domestic economy, while it aims to furnish an attractive and valuable miscellany adapted to popular tastes. It intends to steer clear of all sectarian and political questions, and to confine its contents to topics of interest to all who are devoted to the cultivation of the soil and the improvement of the mind. The present number has contributions from the editors, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Cullen Bryant, Prof. Johnson, of Yale College, J. T. Trowbridge, J. T. Thompson, D. D., Grace Greenwood, and other writers of ability and note. Among the articles are "A Farmer's Thinking and His Time for It," "Butter *vs.* Wool," "Warren Leland's Poultry Raising," "How we Kept Thanksgiving at Old Town," and a variety of brief papers and paragraphs suited to the general plan of the periodical. The peculiar feature of *Hearth and Home*, which is the union of discussion relating to all departments of rural economy with the attractions of a pure and wholesome literature, will recommend it to a wide circle of readers. The genial common sense, the familiarity with the ways and wants of country folk, and the excellent literary tone which this number evinces, give promise of kindly influences on popular culture, and an honorable career in American journalism.

From the New-York World.

The inaugural number of the *Hearth and Home* augurs well for its success. Its pictures are unusually attractive, and its articles useful. The Christmas illustration on the first, "Burial of the Bird" on the thirteenth, and "Reynard's School" on the last page, are exceedingly happy in design and well executed. A cut of the famous horse *Dexter*, though small, is creditable to both draughtsman and engraver. There is a good variety of topics treated with care by a number of well-known writers, including Donald G. Mitchell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Prof. S. W. Johnson, Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., J. T. Trowbridge, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Grace Greenwood, Mary E. Dodge, Laura E. Lyman, Mme. Le Vert and others. It is but honest to say that while the articles are readable, most of them are rather long, particularly for a paper that aims to be entertaining as well as instructive.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Hearth and Home, the new weekly of the season, begins with a charming number. Its literary standard is quite as high as that of staid and respectable monthly magazines, while it has all the freshness and variety of a newspaper. The first number, for Dec. 26, has original contributions from Wm. C. Bryant, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dr. J. P. Thompson, J. T. Trowbridge and other favorite writers, besides the fruit of the diligent labor of the editor, Donald G. Mitchell, and such regular contributors as Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Grace Greenwood and Miss Mary E. Dodge. The original illustrations, too, by Thos. Nast and others, are excellent. With such ability strenuously at work to make the paper as valuable as possible to all classes of subscribers, *Hearth and Home* cannot fail to be a great success. It is published by Pettengill, Bates & Co.

From the New-York Times.

New Papers.—The holidays bring with them two new papers, which may not inappropriately be classed under the head of holiday presents. One of these is to be called *Hearth and Home*, and will be under the editorial supervision of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, whose name is familiar as a "household word," about the hearthstones of thousands of homes, wherever English is read or spoken. He will be assisted by a corps of contributors, in which we find the names of Mrs. Stowe, Mr. Bryant, Grace Greenwood, Mr. Trowbridge, Mme. Le Vert, Dr. Thompson and many others eminent in periodical literature. The first number presents a very attractive table of contents, and gives good promise for the future. It is published by Pettengill, Bates & Co.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

Hearth and Home.—The first number of *Hearth and Home*, just issued by Pettengill, Bates & Co., is a large, handsome paper, and its literary contents fully come up to the promise of the advertisements which heralded its appearance. Mr. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) and Mrs. Stowe furnish excellent articles in their special veins; and there are good contributions from Bryant, Holmes, Trowbridge, Grace Greenwood, Mme. Le Vert, and others. Nast supplies a large, spirited picture of Santa Claus, and several of the articles are well illustrated by other designers.

From the New-York Evening Mail.

A New Weekly—The Hearth and Home.—We have been favored with an advance copy of the new journal whose name stands at the head of this paragraph.

It is the size of *Harper's Weekly*, well printed on fine book paper, ornamented with numerous illustrations, and altogether a thing of beauty.

And this subject-matter is worthy of such setting.

Donald G. Mitchell, one of our best writers of English, discourses charmingly of "Our Heading and Our Hopes," and promises to gather such a goodly company of wise teachers, and of kindly entertainers, as shall cause the name of this paper to be cherished like the name of a friend, and to be greeted year after year with a growing and always heartier welcome. From the same pen we have some helpful hints concerning the "Lay-out of a Suburban Place," and on every page there are traces of this graceful supervising touch of the Edgewood author.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, the other editor, tells in her own agreeable manner "How we Kept Thanksgiving at Old Town," and says some pleasant words in the way of greeting.

William Cullen Bryant contributes a poem entitled "The Old World Sparrow."

Oliver Wendell Holmes writes of "A Farmer's Thinking and His Time for It."

Grace Greenwood contributes the sweet and touching record of "Rob: His Life and Death."

Mme. Le Vert pays a loving tribute to the memory of Mrs. Browning.

J. T. Trowbridge furnishes a continued and seasonable story entitled "On the Ice."

Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., lets out some family secrets in a column "On Preaching Other Men's Sermons."

Prof. S. W. Johnson, of Yale College, perpetrates a pun in a letter on "Lime for Pastures."

Mary E. Dodge, associate editor, and long-loved by our young folks, provides a new dainty dish of rhyme and prose and picture.

Laura E. Lyman, a writer of repute, presents a page from "Mrs. Hunnibee's Diary."

A. B. Crandell tells of Warren Leland's feathered friends, and shows that the incomparable host of the Metropolitan Hotel and owner of "Highland Farm" is as familiar with the secret of poultry-raising as with that of public entertainment.

Joseph B. Lyman, associate editor, discourses learnedly of "The Mechanics of Agriculture."

James Hogg gives "Horticultural Hints for January."

Hon. Levi Stockbridge, of Amherst College, tells how to keep farmers' boys at home.

S. M. Wells, the best farmer in Connecticut, writes of a "Crop of Beets which Couldn't be Beat."

And there are numerous other good things, too numerous to mention.

We predict a great success from the start for this beautiful journal of pleasant Saxon title.

From the New-York Democrat.

Hearth and Home.—The first number of Pettengill's new paper, *Hearth and Home*, has been received. Its title page is artistically designed and beautifully printed, representing in the vignette heading a charming rustic home, and in the cartoon body an interior, where Santa Claus, white-bearded and pipey, chuckles at the glee with which Nelly and Kate admire their Christmas gifts. The editors, Mr. Mitchell and Mrs. Stowe, contribute liberally and delightfully, while special articles from Oliver W. Holmes, Mr. Bryant, Mme. Le Vert, Dr. Thompson, Grace Greenwood, James Hogg, S. M. Well and Mary E. Dodge, combine to render the paper notable as a literary success. The agricultural, botanical and household hints which are sprinkled acceptably through the pages are by no means the least of the attractions. The appearance of the paper augurs success. It is admirably made up, clearly printed in legible letter, and reflects credit upon its editors, publishers and printers.

From the New-York Sun.

We have received the first number of an illustrated weekly paper entitled *Hearth and Home*. Its mechanical execution is excellent; the picture of Santa Claus, by Nast, will certainly please the eyes of the young folks, and the older ones too, and the other illustrations scattered through the paper will secure much more than a passing notice. The letter press is made up of original contributions by well-known writers, among whom are Oliver Wendell Holmes, Harriet Beecher Stowe, J. T. Trowbridge, Wm. Cullen Bryant and Grace Greenwood. The paper is edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the publishers—Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co.—are determined to make it one of the best of its kind.

From the New-York Express.

Hearth and Home is the captivating title of a new weekly, of whom Pettengill, Bates & Co. are proprietors. With permanent editors like Donald G. Mitchell, Harriet Beecher Stowe, assisted by J. B. Lyman and Mary E. Dodge, and contributors like Bryant, O. Wendell Holmes, Dr. S. Thompson, J. V. C. Smith, and many other able and graceful writers of both sexes, the new enterprise cannot fail to be a success. What is promised will be found in another column, and we have no doubt that all that is promised will be performed. The paper makes a very handsome appearance, and with illustrations that will be attractive at the Hearth and Home of all who love domestic life.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Hearth and Home.—The new illustrated sixteen-page weekly, *Hearth and Home*, is at hand. In paper, printing, type and illustrations, it is remarkably fine-looking, and the literary matter which is furnished, among others, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Harriet Beecher Stowe, J. T. Trowbridge, William Cullen Bryant, and Grace Greenwood, is excellent. The editors are Donald G. Mitchell and Mrs. Stowe, and the publishers are Pettengill, Bates & Co. The first page illustration is a cartoon by Nast, and is very pleasing and striking. *Hearth and Home* bids fair to be as popular as its title warrants.

From the New-York Independent.

Given the whole corps of contributors for the *Atlantic* and the *Young Folks;* add the pens of the most successful agriculturists in the country; throw in the graver of Thos. Nast; put all under the management of Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe, and you have the *Hearth and Home*, a sixteen-page weekly paper for the farm and the family circle, published by Pettengill, Bates & Co., New-York, at the low price of $4 a year. Success to it; it will deserve it.

From the New-York Observer.

The *Hearth and Home*, so extensively announced by the Publishers, Pettengill, Bates & Co., has made its appearance. It is a handsome sheet, well filled with a great variety of articles adapted to the "Farm, Garden and Fireside," and will afford instruction and entertainment in all its departments.

From the New-York Christian Intelligencer.

Hearth and Home.—The first number of this new weekly has just come to hand. It is a most capital number, and contains contributions from Wm. C. Bryant, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dr. J. P. Thompson, J. T. Trowbridge, and other writers of ability. The editor, Donald G. Mitchell, is himself a host. In literary excellence and artistic beauty, this number is worthy of all praise. So fair a beginning must insure the future success of this undertaking. Pettengill, Bates & Co., Publishers.

From the New-York Evangelist.

The *Hearth and Home* is the name of a new weekly paper that makes its appearance this week, being fitly born at the happy Christmas time. It is started under the joint editorship of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. It is very neatly printed, and bountifully illustrated, and altogether makes as pleasant, cheerful-looking a paper as one could wish to see. As might be expected from the long-time farming life and country tastes of Mr. Mitchell, it is to be full of that kind of lore which delights all pure-minded people who love the country, and enjoy keenly the pleasures of rural life. We should describe the paper as half literary, half agricultural, and altogether delightful. Mrs. Stowe contributes to this first number a description of "How we Kept Thanksgiving," which is a charming picture of the good old-fashioned times. The paper is published by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., the well-known advertising agents, who understand the art of "pushing things." Under such careful editing and good business management, it can hardly fail of success. Certainly, if it always comes as well freighted with good things as in this first number, it shall always be welcome to *our* hearth and home.

From the Albany Journal.

Hearth and Home is the title of a new weekly, of sixteen large pages, edited by D. G. Mitchell and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. It is very handsomely printed and illustrated, and cannot fail to become popular. About one-third of the first number is devoted to agriculture, and the rest to general literature—domestic, social and scientific. Price $4 a year. Pettengill, Bates & Co. are the publishers.

From the Newburg Journal.

Hearth and Home.—We have the first number of this new weekly. It will perhaps occur to more than one reader that the field of newspaper enterprise is pretty well filled, and that it would be difficult to produce a paper likely to be popular and at the same time not an imitation of some one previously in existence. But this has been accomplished in *Hearth and Home*. The flashy and the sensational are the predominating traits of most of the popular weeklies, but these qualities are their attractions, and the editorship is not a difficult task. But these light qualities are ignored in the *Hearth and Home*, and that without rendering the paper unattractive. There will not be a more entertaining paper published for the current week than this number. The editors, Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, aided by such contributors as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Bryant, J. T. Trowbridge, Rev. J. P. Thompson, have succeeded in producing a paper which will be welcomed by intelligent readers of all classes and ages. The paper shows that their aim has been to produce something which would not make their well-chosen name a misnomer. It is by the cheerful hearth and in the home circle that the *Hearth and Home* will be best appreciated; but it is a paper which will not be out of place in the shop, the store, the counting-house, or wherever there is a reader whose mind craves something better than the merely "stunning" in sensational story-telling.

From the Troy Times.

A Good Family Paper.—Pettengill, Bates & Co., New-work, have commenced the publication of a new illustrated paper entitled *Hearth and Home*, the first number of which will appear Saturday, Dec. 26. It is a sixteen-page weekly, finely illustrated and abounding in excellent editorials, choice stories and gossip, and has also a valuable department devoted to agriculture. Its editorial managers are Donald G. Mitchell and Mrs. H. B. Stowe, with a corps of able assistants. The firm of Pettengill, Bates & Co. have long been known to the newspaper world as reliable and successful advertising agents, and the fact that they have assumed the publication of a paper is the surest guarantee of its ability and high character. We confidently predict that the *Hearth and Home* will at once take rank with the first weekly publication of the times.

From the Utica Herald.

Hearth and Home is the title of a neatly gotten up sixteen-page illustrated weekly, devoted to "the farm, garden and fireside," and published by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Its corps of editors is a guarantee of all that could be desired in the way of editorial ability. They are Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe, assisted by Joseph B. Lyman, a well-known agricultural writer, and Mary E. Dodge. There is also a fine array of talented contributors, who have united with the editors in making the initial number very interesting and instructive. The contents are varied and entirely original; and the numerous wood-cuts are a credit to both the paper and the artists. "Santa Claus," by Nast, is exceedingly fine, and there is infinite drollery in "Reynard's School." The other illustrations are in excellent keeping with these and the contents of the paper. The typography compares favorably with the best specimens of "the art preservative of all arts;" and on the whole we see no good reason why the *Hearth and Home* should not at once take rank with the first weekly publications of the times. We wish it the success which it evidently deserves.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The new family weekly paper *Hearth and Home*, is certainly in the management of skillful pilots, who understand the importance of putting out a good initial number. The sheet is neat and prepossessing in appearance, and shows no marks of that haste and crudity in preparation so apt to mar initial issues. The table of contents of the number has already been attractively set forth in our advertising columns; and we have only to say in addition that the new paper seems to be something between the *American Agriculturist* and *Harper's Weekly*, without the political tinge of the latter, and with many specialities peculiar to itself. The editors, Donald G. Mitchell and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, seem to have brought energy and enthusiasm to their work. One of the contributions of Mrs. Stowe to the first number is a chapter from her long-promised novel, *Old Town Folks;*" and it seems to indicate that that work will be a picture of New-England life in the last century. The first serial story is entitled "In the ice," and is written by Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, who seems undaunted by the remembrance that the last two of his novels had embarked on unlucky voyages, in the *Northern Lights* and the *Illustrated Chicago News*. Arrangements are already made for the next serial, which will be by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis.

From the Boston Transcript.

Hearth and Home.—This is a new pictorial weekly, published in New-York by Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park-row. It is to be devoted to the farm, garden and fireside, and to have for its editors Donald G. Mitchell and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, assisted by Joseph B. Lyman and Mary E. Dodge. The statement of these facts is quite enough to recommend this journal as sure to be ably conducted. The first number has contributions or articles by the editors, Dr. O. W. Holmes, the poet Bryant and other popular writers. Nast has in it a cartoon of Christmas night, and the remaining illustrations are appropriate and well executed. The paper appears to be admirably suited for the homes of the people, as both entertaining and instructive.

From the Boston Post.

The Hearth and Home.—This is one of the most promising of the new ventures in journalism which the season has produced. It is more than promising; in fact, so good that it may be considered as an established weekly with the first number. It has for editors Donald G. Mitchell and Mrs. H. B. Stowe, and associates J. B. Lyman and Mary E. Dodge. Its first issue, dated Dec. 26, contains, besides greetings from the editors, pleasant and thoughtful articles by Dr. Holmes, Prof. Johnson, of Yale College, Mme. Le Vert and others, a poem by Bryant, the first chapters of one of Trowbridge's characteristic stories, and many other good things. One special feature is a summary of the news of the day, put in excellent form for weekly digestion, and a brief market report. Nast furnishes a large illustration, and there are many others, one showing Grant driving *Dexter* through Union Park. The *Hearth and Home* is a very complete and excellently balanced paper, and promises to find hosts of friends, especially in country homes and by country firesides. It is published by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., New-York.

From the Springfield Republican.

The new family paper, *Hearth and Home*, edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe, and published by Pettengill, Bates & Co., of New York, has made its appearance, and must be a success from the start. The first number, barring the inevitable stiffness attending all introductions, is rich in good reading and well-executed illustrations, and the future of the new enterprise is full of promise. Beside articles from the favorite pens of the editors, the first number contains articles by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, Grace Greenwood and other well-known writers, and the beginning of a new story by J. T. Trowbridge. The paper is of the same size and form as *Harper's Weekly* and *Bazar*, and like those journals it is excellently well printed on paper better than is common with weekly journals.

From the Worcester Spy.

The *Hearth and Home* is a very handsome illustrated weekly of sixteen folio pages, of which we have received the first number. It is edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe, which is a guarantee of its excellence, and supersedes the necessity for praise. Its prospectus promises that all its articles and illustrations are to be original, and in the present number they are both admirable.

From the Providence Journal.

Hearth and Home.—The first number of a handsome quarto paper, bearing this pleasant name, and published by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., has just reached us. We have not the space this morning for an extended notice, but can refer our readers to the advertisement elsewhere, with the assurance that the representations there will not be found overdrawn. The illustrations are admirable in design and execution, the typography is excellent, and the matter—well when Ik Marvel and Mrs. Stowe undertake to make a newspaper, and can call to their assistance such contributors as Oliver Wendel Holmes, William C. Bryant, Rev. Dr. S. P. Thompson, Prof. S. W. Johnson and Grace Greenwood, the result cannot be doubtful. The publishers are gentlemen who appreciate excellence in such a periodical, and know how to attain it. We welcome the *Hearth and Home* to our table and fireside.

From the Hartford Courant.

A New Family Paper.—We have received, from Pettengill, Bates & Co., the first number of *Hearth and Home*, a new weekly newspaper, about which we have already had something to say. It is edited by Donald G. Mitchell, Mrs. Stowe, Joseph B. Lyman and Mary E. Dodge. We predict for the new weekly a prosperous future. It is certain to deserve success and to have it. It will be especially popular among our well-to-do farmers, and it will do good wherever it goes.

From the Hartford Post.

The first number of the *Hearth and Home*, the new illustrated weekly paper, has just made its appearance, and gives promise of being an excellent and popular journal. It contains contributions by such well-known writers as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Harriet Beecher Stowe, J. T. Trowbridge, William Cullen Bryant, and Grace Greenwood. Its mechanical execution is excellent and the illustrations fine, especially Nast's allegorical picture of "Santa Claus and the Children," on the title page. The paper is edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe, and its publishers, Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., are determined to make it one of the best of its kind, and a welcome visitor at every hearth and in every home to which it shall come.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

We have received the first number of *Hearth and Home*, a new weekly edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Mrs. Beecher Stowe, and published by Pettengill, Bates & Co. It is especially devoted to the interests of those who live in the country, and it aims to teach them how to make their homes beautiful. It is needless to say that on such a subject Mr. Mitchell is thoroughly qualified to give the best practical instruction. But this new candidate for public favor has other attractions, having secured a corps of the best and sprightliest writers of the day. The opening number is full of pleasant stories, good essays and excellent poetry, and the editors promise that the second number shall be better still. We wish *Hearth and Home* every success, sure that under its enterprising management it will deserve it.

From the New-Haven Journal.

The Hearth and Home.—We have been favored by the publishers, Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with an advance copy of the first number of *Hearth and Home*, Ik Marvel's new weekly. The new paper is attractively made up, printed on sixteen handsome folio pages, and is abundantly illustrated. The prospectus promises articles from scientific and practical farmers on agriculture, and from the best and most experienced fruit-growers and florists in the country. Ornamental gardening and rural architecture will be Mr. Mitchell's specialty, while Mrs. Stowe, Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, associate editors in the enterprise, will contribute entertaining reading for the family circle. In the initial number, Mr. J. T. Trowbridge gives the first chapter of a promising story, to run through several numbers. Few journalistic enterprises have ever started with such flattering prospects, and the host of admirers in Mr. Mitchell's own city unite with us in tendering our best wishes for full success in his new field.

From the New-London Star.

Hearth and Home is a weekly illustrated agricultural and fireside journal *of sixteen handsome pages*, devoted to the interest of farmers, gardeners, fruit-growers and florists, edited by Mr. Donald G. Mitcheld, assisted by a large corps of practical agriculturists. It is one of the best and ablest papers in the country, and with its talented corps of editors cannot fail to take at once a foremost place among the great weeklies. We predict for it a brilliant success. With the ability of its editors and the enterprise of its publishers it is certain to win fame. Success to it. The numerous friends of Mr. Mitchell, who is a native of this county, will hasten to subscribe for a paper in which may be found his sparkling productions. The matter is all prepared expressly for it and the illustrations engraved for it. No pains or expense will be spared to make it *the* periodical of the country. It is beautifully printed and the engravings are very fine.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The comfortable, snug-looking *Hearth and Home*, maintained by the joint housekeeping powers of Mrs. Stowe and Ik Marvel, is evidently destined to a long prosperity. It is a large, handsome weekly, the first page decorated with a good lively drawing by Thomas Nast, of little folks and Kriss Kringle. Mrs. Stowe contributes, from her forthcoming novel, such a racy account of "Thanksgiving at Old Town" that reading it mysteriously resembles eating gobbler and cranberries. Donald G. Mitchell her collaborator, makes a pleasant inaugural address, "Our Heading and Our Hopes," and tells how to arrange the "Lay-out of a Suburban Place." The other articles, with the illustrations, have been prepared expressly for *Hearth and Home*. We have the best possible hopes for this honest-faced weekly, in which we expect to find the charm of Mrs. Stowe's "Chimney Corner" gossip united to the rural wisdom of that scholarly yeoman, Donald G. Mitchell. *Hearth and Home* is published at No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Hearth and Home.—We have received the first number of *Hearth and Home*, a weekly newspaper to be published by Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. All the articles in it were prepared, and all illustrations engraved, expressly for it. Typographically it is good—much better, indeed, than the majority of American weekly journals. The stories and sketches are well written and interesting.

From the Philadelphia Age.

Hearth and Home.—We have received the initial number of this paper, published in New-York by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co. Through long intercourse with newspaper publishers, in their capacity as advertising agents, they seem to have caught a portion of the inspiration to be derived from such associations, and have brought out a neat, well-printed sheet, handsomely illustrated and filled with choice reading matter. Their business tact and experience will doubtless carry forward this their new enterprise to an assured success.

From the Philadelphia Star.

New Publications.—Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., of New-York, have favored us with an advance copy of their splendid new weekly, *Hearth and Home*, a journal "For the Farm, Garden and Freside." The typography, illustrations and paper are as near perfection as any one could wish. The heading is a model of simplicity and beauty. It represents a vine-embowered cottage, surrounded with all the rural accessories—plows, harrows, scythes, rakes, &c.—and in the distance is seen fruitful fields. The first page is mainly taken up with a Christmas picture entitled "Santa Claus," representing two children half-clambering out of bed in amazed delight at sight of the jolly old gentleman who is puffing his pipe in the chimney place, while at his feet are hobby-horses, drums, and other ecstatic nicknacks. The table of contents is as full of good things as a plum pudding. Every one should have this splendid holiday number of *Hearth and Home*.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle.

Hearth and Home.—We have received in advance the initial number of the new weekly paper with the above title, which has been started by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., of New-York. The paper fully redeems the promises made by the publishers in the prospectus issued some time since, and if the same excellent variety of reading matter, handsome typographical appearance and superior character of illustrations be maintained, it cannot fail to become one of the most successful in the country. The editorial department is under the charge of Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe, with Joseph B. Lyman and Mary E. Dodge as associate editors. Among the other contributors are Prof. S. W. Johnson, of Yale, Oliver Wendell Holmes, H. A. Sheldon, Prof. S. M. Wells, James Hogg, William Cullen Bryant, J. P. Thompson, D. D., J. T. Trowbridge, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Laura E. Lyman, Grace Greenwood and Mme. L. Vert. Mr. Thomas Nast, the well-known artist, also contributes.

From the Pittsburg Post.

Hearth and Home.—The above is the title of a new rural and family newspaper, published by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, the initial number of which has just been received. Regular subscribers will be furnished on and after the 1st inst. The first number fully carries out the promises made in their prospectus, issued some time since, and noticed by us. In typographical arrangement, character of engravings, this interesting weekly presents a more attractive appearance than any other periodical of the times. The reading matter is varied, choice, and from the pen of first-class literary talent. Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe are editors-in-chief, with Joseph B. Lyman and Mary E. Dodge as associates. The number before us contains choice effusions on agricultural subjects by Prof. S. W. Johnson, of Yale College, Oliver Wendell Holmes, H. A. Sheldon, Levi Stockbridge, A. B. Crandell and James Hogg. The literary department is interspersed with interesting contributions from such *litterateurs* as William Cullen Bryant, Grace Greenwood, J. P. Thompson, and others of notable celebrity, besides articles from the editorial pen. The farmer, the housewife, the man of letters, every one, in fine, will be pleased with its perusal. Knowing the sterling integrity and enterprise of the publishers, we are assured the succeeding numbers will fully equal the first, and fill a void that has long been experienced in the literary world. We advise all our readers to procure a copy. For sale at all newsdealers after Dec. 21.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

It is very gratifying to note the rapid growth of a substantial interest in all that relates to agriculture. Especially is this evinced by the remarkable improvement of late in the journals and magazines which are devoted to this department of industry. One cannot but believe that the farmer, no longer despising "book-learning," has come not only to read these journals, but to demand the very best for his money, when we see the large number of these, employing the highest grade of scientific talent and of practical ability, and profusely illustrated by artists of merit, which are now competing for the public favor. The latest of the rivals, and, as we cannot help thinking, the most promising and attractive, is the *Hearth and Home*, the first number of which has just come to us—a weekly sheet, of sixteen pages, edited by Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel") and Mrs. H. B. Stowe, contributed to by O. W. Holmes, W. C. Bryant, Grace Greenwood, J. T. Trowbridge, Mme. Le Vert, and we haven't room to say how many other artists of similar merit. The only trouble with it is that it may be too cheap at $4 per year. But the publishers (Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York,) say they can keep it up, and keep it constantly improving. This is a large contract, but we have known that firm a good while, and have always found their word as good as their bond.

From the Newark Advertiser.

Hearth and Home.—The first number of this new weekly has made its appearance, in good time for the holidays, and it is sufficient praise to say that it fully comes up to the high expectations raised by the promises of the publishers, Messrs. Pettengill & Bates, New-York. No publication of the kind in the country presents such a distinguished array of weekly contributors, and the whole tone of the paper is so admirable that we feel sure that a warm welcome awaits this delightful namesake, at thousands of hearths and homes throughout the land. The agricultural department is edited by Donald G. Mitchell, assisted by Mr. Lyman. The fireside department is edited by Harriet Beecher Stowe, assisted by Mary E. Dodge. Among the contributors to the present number are Wm. Cullen Bryant, Mrs. Stowe, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Dodge, Dr. O. W. Holmes, Grace Greenwood, Mme. Le Vert, Dr. J. P. Thompson, and other well-known writers. A story by J. T. Trowbridge, entitled "In the Ice," is commenced. The illustrations include a picture of Grant driving *Dexter*, a poor Santa Claus piece, by a poor but popular artist, and a quaint picture of Reynard's School, by Hochstein, illustrating a witty little sketch by the author of "Hans Brinker."

From the Newark Journal.

Hearth and Home.—We have received the first number of this rural and family weekly paper, published in New-York, by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., and edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe. It is a large sixteen-page sheet, printed in the best style of the typographic art, and illustrated with fine and graphic cuts. Its contents are to be diversified with practical and pleasant articles upon everyday subjects, such as agriculture, fruit growing, flower and ornamental gardening, rural architecture, plans of country homes, hints on domestic management and good cookery, sketches of new inventions, the progress of science and art, with poetry, stories and personalities, intelligently prepared under the able editorial supervision above mentioned. Mrs. Stowe, Grace Greenwood and Mary E. Dodge will be regular contributors. A new and original story by Mr. J.T. Trowbrige, entitled "In the Ice," is commenced in the first number, which will be followed by an original novel by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis. In reference to the Fireside Department the publishers say:

> "The boys and girls will not be forgotten, but will find their own page always lighted with such fun in pictures, and such fun in stories, as shall make them look sharply every week for the coming of *Hearth and Home.* There will be riddles, and puzzles, and games; and many pleasant women and cheerful men, who love the little people, will have much to say for their entertainment. And all the fun will be so tempered with good teaching, that we shall hope to make them wiser and better, while we make them merrier."

Judging from the high character of this number of the *Hearth and Home*, and the substantial standing and reputation of its publishers, which guarantee a fulfillment of all their promises, we believe this paper is to fill a place in our newspaper literature whose vacancy has long been a subject of remark. In this connection we would refer our readers to the column advertisement of this paper published in the *Journal* to-day. This will be succeeded to-morrow by another of similar length. Being old advertising agents themselves, this firm show that they fully understand and appreciate the value of newspaper advertising as the great business lever by their own liberal use of the Press of the country.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Hearth and Home.—We have received the initial number of a new weekly journal for the farm, garden and fireside, entitled *Hearth and Home*, and published in New-York by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co. The editors are Donald G. Mitchell, better known as "Ik Marvel, author of *Reveries of a Bachelor*, &c., and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, with Joseph B. Lyman and Mary E. Dodge as associate editors. The number before us is a handsome sheet of sixteen pages, illustrated with excellent wood engravings, is clearly printed on heavy white paper, and contains a great variety of interesting matter. The well-known enterprise and liberality of the publishers is a sufficient guarantee that the new journal will command a goodly number of readers.

From the Baltimore American.

A New Journal.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, a copy of the first number of a new journal to be known as *Hearth and Home.* It will be issued weekly, and will be devoted to the farm, garden and fireside. The present issue contains a vast number of original articles and wood cuts, and shows that the publishers have a correct idea of what should constitute a family paper. Among the regular contributors are Mrs. Stowe, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis and J. T. Trowbridge. The paper will be edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe, with Joseph B. Lyman and Mary E. Dodge as associate editors, and each number will contain sixteen pages of finely and legibly printed matter. The subscription price is placed at $4 per annum, with a liberal deduction to clubs.

From the Washington Star.

Seeing the manner in which it speaks for itself in our advertising columns, it seems hardly necessary to call the attention of the reading public to the new illustrated family journal entitled *Hearth and Home*. It is only just to say of it, however, that the new candidate for public favor is the very perfection of typographic beauty, and that its contents are in every way worthy of their beautiful garb. The paper can hardly fail to be a success from the start.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Another valuable addition to the already large stock of periodicals, in reference to rural affairs, is promised in the *Hearth and Home*, published in New-York. We have before us the first number, and find it to be particularly interesting. There are many industrious workers for success in the field that this paper proposes to enter, but from the excellent start it makes, the *Hearth and Home* has established first-rate claims for preëminence.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., of New-York, the first number of the *Hearth and Home*, an illustrated weekly, the advent of which has already been announced in our advertising columns. We hail it as a valuable addition to current literature. Both as to matter and manner, the initial number is the equal of any and the superior of most, of the illustrated literary journals of the day. The engravings are in the highest style of that department of art, and the list of contributors warrants us in predicting rich treats in its reading columns. The publishers are enterprising business men, well known to the Press of the country, and even without the actual assurance on our table, we should feel confident that the *Hearth and Home* would be made, in all respects, a most desirable family paper.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Hearth and Home.—This is the title of a new weekly sheet issued in New-York by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., which promises at once to take the front rank of papers of its style. The Christmas sheet has been forwarded to us. It is very handsome, its illustrations capital, and its print and paper faultless. The illustration of Christmas, with St. Nicholas dispensing his gifts, is good; the ingenious and amusing sketch of Beynard's School is better; but the gem of the number is the "Burial of the Bird," which is one of the most sweet and touching exhibitions of childish grief, and of boyhood's brave imitation of manhood, that we remember to have seen. We observe a good space allotted to the farmer. Among the contents are "Christmas Night," "Santa Claus," "Lime on Hill Pastures," "A Farmer's Thinking and his Time for It," (by Holmes,) "Lay-out of a Suburban Place," (illustrated,) "Horticultural Hints for January," "Heads of Wheat," "A Poem," by Bryant; "Mrs. Hunnibee's Diary," &c. &c. The paper displays the evidence of energy, taste and liberality, and has that decided air of success that must impress any one who sees it with the conviction that it will immediately become a popular favorite.

From the Chicago Republican.

Hearth and Home is a very excellent attempt to supply a deficiency in periodical literature, by blending articles of valuable information with interesting and improving compositions of a lighter character. The editorial staff of the journal, which is published in New-York by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park-row, comprises the familiar names of Donald G. Mitchell, Harriet Beecher Stowe and J. T. Trowbridge. The illustrations are of an excellent character, and the mechanical execution of the paper is delicately finished.

From the Chicago Post.

If the evidences of enterprise noted above, in the monthly magazine literature of the country, be a cheering sight, still more so is the appearance of the first number of a really excellent weekly, since the weekly publication is that on which families—the young, the laboring, the agricultural, the *people*, in fact, depend most for their intellectual pabulum. Such a weekly is *Hearth and Home*, edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe, the first number of which has just reached us from the publishers, Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., New-York. In quantity and merit the contents of this first number excel anything ever before attained in this country or any other. The number contains fifteen illustrations, chief among which are the cartoon already mentioned, some juvenile pictures, and a view of Gen. Grant driving *Dexter*, with Bonner in the buggy. The three portraits are very faithful likenesses, as we can testify. What better than all this can any mortal ask, for $4 a year? We expect to pause a very long time for a reply.

From the Chicago Times.

The success of the new weekly, *Hearth and Home*, is sufficiently assured by having for its editors Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe, assisted by Trowbridge, Mme. Le Vert, Joseph B. Lyman, Mary E. Dodge, and many other prominent *litterateurs*. The first number is a fair sample of its character, being well illustrated, and giving space to articles on farming, fruit-growing, flower-culture, ornamental gardening, rural architecture, and hundred subjects, besides the regular literary features.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The Hearth and Home.—The first number of the *Hearth and Home* gives promise of a most interesting publication. It fully comes up to, and even surpasses the sanguine expectation we formed of it upon looking over the prospectus. It is for the farm, garden and fireside, and seems well fitted for the wide sphere of usefulness it marks out for itself. It is elegantly printed in clear type on good paper. It contains sixteen pages and upwards of a dozen well-executed illustrations. Many features entirely new in publications of this class are introduced very successfully, and there can be no doubt but that the *Hearth and Home* will become one of the most popular rural family papers published in this country. Pettengill, Bates & Co. are the publishers.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Hearth and Home.—This is the name of a new weekly paper, to which we have hitherto called attention, and the first number of which is now upon our table. It is, as indicated by its name, designed for the home circle in city and country—in short, a paper that will interest alike the old and young, the learned and unlearned. Each number will contain sixteen pages of four columns each, and be printed on book paper, in new and clear type. It will also be illustrated by the best talent in the country. The number before us is a paragon of typography and engraving, while in quaint point of literary merit it is first class. We predict for it the wide circulation to which its merits entitle it.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Hearth and Home.—We have received from the publishers an advance copy of a new weekly newspaper entitled *Hearth and Home*. The journal is printed in folio form—sixteen pages—four columns to the page, and the illustrations, which are numerous, are spirited and appropriate. The first number fulfills the promise made by the originators of the enterprise, to furnish a family newspaper for the farm, garden and fireside. It will fill a blank that has long existed in our periodical literature, and which was widening every year. It will, on this account, be peculiarly acceptable to a large number of readers belonging to the quiet social classes, who want a substantial family paper, and who have no taste for the pictorials, flimsy weeklies, and sporting papers which deal chiefly in sensation. The *Hearth and Home* will not be tainted with party politics or sectarianism of any kind; and, being perfectly free from such trammels, the editor will have nothing to do but to furnish a popular family newspaper, depending for success upon its literary ability, and its adaptation to the wants and tastes of its patrons. Such a journal we are promised in the *Hearth and Home*. A brief review of the contents and illustrations of the first number may be interesting. On the title page we have a cottage surrounded by vines, fruits and farm implements. Some children with their nurses are sitting under a vine arbor at the door. Above and about the cottage is the title, "*Hearth and Home*"—very appropriate. There is also a picture of Santa Claus smoking his pipe, with toys strewn around him, the wonder of a group of children. This is illustrative of a little poem, but whether the picture was made for the poem or the poem for the picture we are unable to say. Then we have an article, "Lime on Hill Pastures"—"A Farmer's Thinking and his Time for It," by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "Butter vs. Wool," by a Vermont farmer; "How to Keep Boys at Home;" "Lay-out of a Suburban Place," with illustrations; "Warren Leland's Poultry Raising," with illustrations; "A picture of *Dexter*, and Bonner and Gen. Grant on their famous drive, with Grant holding the ribbons"—also "*Dexter's* Exercises and Bill of Fare;" "Agricultural Hints for January;" "The Mechanics of Agriculture;" a department entitled "Our Hopper;" condensed news items, under the caption of "History of the Times," including markets, &c. Then comes the editorial department, leading off with "Our Heading and Our Hopes," and a "Greeting from Mrs. Stowe," presided over by Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe, and associate editors Joseph B. Lyman and Mary E. Dodge; on "Preaching other Men's Sermons," by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D.; a beautiful poem entitled, "The Old World Sparrow," by William Cullen Bryant; "In the Ice," by J. T. Trowbridge; "Hydraulic Power," "How We Kept Thanksgiving at Oldtown in the Times of 1780," and "Onward," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe; "Mrs. Kate Hunnibee's Diary," by Laura E. Lyman, illustrated; "Christmas Gifts for Gentlemen;" "Burial of the Bird," a very touching picture of a funeral procession of children, bearing the corpse of a dead bird to its grave, in a little wagon, drawn by little hands, followed by a sorrowful old dog, and a weeping boy carrying an empty bird cage; "Bob: His Life and Death," by Grace Greenwood; "Elizabeth Barrett Browning," by Mme. Octavia Walton Le Vert; "Reynard's School," illustrated, by Mary E. Dodge. All the above articles were prepared and the illustrations engraved expressly for this paper. Then there is a good showing of advertisements, besides, which gives the whole a comfortable appearance of prosperity. *Hearth and Home* is bound to win its way to popularity, which will eventually make it a necessity, especially in every well ordered, cultivated country home. Published every Saturday by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., No. 37 Park-Row, New-York.

From the Rochester Union & Advertiser.

The Hearth and Home.—This is the title of a new weekly for the farm, the garden and the fire side, just starting in New-York, published by Pettengill, Bates & Co., and edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe. An advance copy of the first number for Saturday, Dec. 26, has been kindly sent us by the publishers. The paper has a pleasing face, and readily engages the attention. It contains sixteen large quarto pages, and is one of the largest papers published. The contents of each number will fill a fair-sized volume. Mr. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) and Mrs. Stowe each appear in a salutatory, and promise no more than they are able to perform. All the articles in this number were written expressly for it, and the beautiful illustrations are original. Such a table of contents is an inviting literary feast which will tempt the palates of the old and the young, and people of all classes who read. If this is a fair sample of the *Hearth and Home* it will be a paper worthy of the name it bears, and will soon become a welcome weekly visitor to one hundred thousand firesides in the land. The publishers are gentlemen of enterprise and capital, the editors are distinguished in literary circles, and the list of contributors embraces the best writers in America.

HEARTH AND HOME.

EDITORS:
DONALD G. MITCHELL,
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

NO. 2 NOW READY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

I.
THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.—A Picture. *Thomas Nast.*
II.
FARM-DINNERS FOR A WEEK. *Dr. Austin Flint.*
III.
"OUR PERSIMMON LOT." *P. F. Quinn.*
IV.
LIME ON HILL PASTURES. *Prof. S. W. Johnson, Yale Scientific School.*
V.
EXPERIMENTS IN GARDENING. *Bayard Taylor.*
VI.
WHAT KIND OF WOOL SHALL WE GROW? *Hon. T. C. Peters.*
VII.
COFFEE CULTURE IN GUATEMALA. (Illustrated.)
VIII.
WARDIAN CASES. (Illustrated.) *James Hogg.*
IX.
RASPBERRIES. (Illustrated.) *E. Williams.*
X.
A FARMER'S HOUSE. (Three illustrations.) *Donald G. Mitchell.*
XI.
GRASSES, NEW AND OLD, IN 1868. *Andrew J. Fuller.*
XII.
CATTLE PLAGUES IN AMERICA. *Prof. John Gamgee.*
XIII.
OUR HOPPER.
XIV.
AMERICAN NEWS.
XV.
THE WORLD ABROAD.
XVI.
THE MARKET.
XVII.
A NEW-YEAR'S TALK. *Donald G. Mitchell.*
XVIII.
RIGHTS OF DUMB ANIMALS. *Harriet Beecher Stowe.*
XIX.
THE COUNTRY LIFE. (A Poem.) *R. H. Stoddard.*
XX.
LITTLE ROGER'S NIGHT IN THE CHURCH. (Illustrated.)
XXI.
IN THE ICE. (A Story.) (Continued.) *J. T. Trowbridge.*
XXII.
OLD DIVINES. *J. P. Thompson, D. D.*
XXIII.
HOW TO MAKE A TOWN BEAUTIFUL. *B. G. N.*
XXIV.
CAPTAIN BOND. *Mrs. R. H. Stoddard.*
XXV.
A KING OF INDUSTRY. *George P. Ripley.*
XXVI.
WAIF. *Grace Greenwood.*
XXVII.
MRS. HUNNIBEE'S DIARY. *Laura E. Lyman.*
XXVIII.
AMUSEMENTS FOR THE FIRESIDE.
XXIX.
THE FROG WHO WOULDN'T A WOOING GO. *Mary E. Dodge.*
XXX.
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FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
Single Numbers, 10 cents.
Single copies, $4, invariably in advance; 3 copies, $10; 5 copies, $15.
PETTENGILL, BATES & CO.,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

I.
THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.—A Picture. *Thomas Nast.*
II.
FARM-DINNERS FOR A WEEK. *Dr. Austin Flint.*
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THE WORLD ABROAD.
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THE MARKET.
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FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co
BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK
No. 3 Nassau-st.,
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges,
issue Bills of Exchange on
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort;
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world. GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 26 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.

The highest market rates paid for Savannah City Bonds, Augusta City Bonds, Macon and Augusta Indorsed Bonds, Charleston City Stock, Mobile and Ohio Interest Bonds, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee past due Coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st., and No. 70 Broadway.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES WANTED.

The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia Bank Notes, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st. and 70 Broadway.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in FULL, in GOLD COIN, on presentation thereafter at the Banking-house of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York City. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons will be received for examination, &c., on and after the 28th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON
Vice-President C. P. R. R. Co.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN directors and three inspectors of election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.—The coupons due 1st of January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad,) will be paid on presentation at this Bank after that date.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.

Advances made on approved collaterals.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.

We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. DUE JAN. 1, 1869, Will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, At the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered Dec. 31.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at the Park National Bank, on and after that date.

WM. F. ROELOFSON, Agent C. P. R. R.

NOTICE.

OFFICE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 25 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in Gold on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New-York.

D. H. PAIGE, Financial Agent.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY LAND GRANT SCRIP.—The undersigned Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, under authority of a special act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and a judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will sell at public auction, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, granted by Congress to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, situated principally in the Counties of Oconto, Shawano and Waupacca, with some tracts in Outagamie, Brown and Winnebago Counties, and for which the Company issued convertible land grant certificates or "scrip."

The object of the sale is to divide the lands among the holders of the scrip to whom it belongs, so far as practicable.

The lands were supposed to represent a value of about $1,800,000, or about $12 per acre.

Any scripholder who shall bid over $12 per acre can pay for his purchase by tendering the Commissioner an equal amount of scrip to be canceled. If a sum less than $12 per acre is bid, the purchaser must pay in lawful money.

To provide a fund for the payment of costs and expenses, the person paying in scrip must pay one per cent. of the amount of his bid in money.

All money in the hands of the Commissioner at the conclusion of sale will be paid into Court, and will be applied, first, in payment of the costs and expenses of the proceedings; second, the remainder will be divided pro rata among the holders of all the scrip that remains uncanceled at the conclusion of the sale, whether such scrip is represented at the sale or not.

Purchasers will receive a certificate of sale signed by the Commissioner, which, when confirmed by the Court, is declared by statute to be equivalent to a deed of conveyance.

If, at the conclusion of the sale, a portion of the lands should remain unsold for want of bidders, and the scrip should not all be canceled, application will be made to the Court for the appointment of a Trustee, to whom such unsold lands will be conveyed in trust for the holder of the scrip uncanceled.

Scripholders can obtain printed lists of lands to be sold, with the comparative appraisal and remarks of examiners as to location, timber, &c., by application at the Company's office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the Company's office in Chicago.

This examination was made about eight years ago, and does not show the exact present condition of the timber, as some depredations have been since committed.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1868.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Milwaukee County Circuit Court.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Charles Butler et al.—The sale of the lands remaining unsold at the late sale on the 10th inst., has been continued until the 5th day of January, 1869, at the Seymour House, Oshkosh, Wis., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Over ninety thousand acres remain unsold. Scrip will be received as before, on all bids over $12 per acre.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1868.

$10.000 MARSHALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Jersey County, Illinois, 6 per cent. Bonds.
9,000 Lacon City, Illinois, 10 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Scott Township, Illinois, 10 per cent. Bonds.

Interest on above bonds paid promptly, and will be sold to net purchaser 10@12 per cent. interest per annum. Racine, Madison City, Watertown, Kenosha and Milwaukee City (repudiated Bonds) wanted at highest market rates. GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 25, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank of the City of New-York.

The War Loan Bonds drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid agreeable to notice of this department given Oct. 1, 1868. EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 29 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

NOTICE—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend on the preferred and common stock of the Company of Three and one-half per Cent. (3½ per cent.) on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 6, 1869, and Four per Cent. (4 per cent.) on the common stock, payable January 15, 1869, both at the office of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, to holders as registered at closing of books, less the Government tax. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December and reopen for transfers on the 18th of January next.

JOHN B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and also Two (2) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, tugs and launches, for the year 1868, both payable in gold, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 18th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 18th day of January and opened on the 8th day of February following.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 23, 1868, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January next.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Dec. 17, 1868.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th day of December to the 2d day of January, both inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. RIBBINS, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 17th inst., it was voted that a dividend of $5 per share in cash and $10 per share in stock, both free of Government tax, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 2d of January next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 23d inst., payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. Voted that the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 23d inst. until the 2d of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1868.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1868.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF SIX 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which FOUR per cent. shall be paid to stockholders on the 2d day of January next; the balance, TWO 66-100 per cent., having been applied to payment on their behalf, for State, county and City taxes, assessed upon them as shareholders.

The transfer book will be closed until the 2d day of January next.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months on the stock of this Company, payable on the 2d January, 1869. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.

GEO. P. FITCH.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORRY, Penn., Dec. 9, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1869, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 24th of December, to reopen Jan. 4.

F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, less the City tax against stockholders, payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer book will remain closed from 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, free of all taxes, from the profits of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company, (free of Government tax,) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 17, 1868, to Jan. 5, 1869, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company will be paid at this office, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1869. Transfer-books will be closed from on and after the 24th inst. until Jan. 2, 1869.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK HAS DEclared the usual Five (5) per Cent. dividend, free of all taxes. Also, an extra dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 2.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. By order of the Board.

OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 2d prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, FREE OF ALL TAXES, payable on and after MONDAY, 4th January next.

The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. to 4th January.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent, free of taxes, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1869.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2, proximo.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1869.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.—The usual quarterly dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., and the Government tax has this day been declared from the net earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 4.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF SOUTH 2D AND 5TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum,

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Fulton and Concord sts.
Dec. 21, 1868.

Depositors in this bank are hereby notified that, in conformity with its by-laws and regulations, interest at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM on their accounts not exceeding $1,000, and SEVEN per cent. per annum on those of greater amount, will be credited thereon on the 1st day of January, 1869, payable on and after the 19th day of that month.

A uniform rate of interest will, after the 31st inst., be allowed on accounts from $5 to $3,000, and at a rate of one per cent. per annum more than on larger sums.

HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
Broadway, corner of 33d-st.

SIX PER CENT. Interest allowed (free from tax) on all sums from $1 upward.

Interest on new deposits commence from the first of every month.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

The usual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or, if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st, the same as a deposit.

WM. R. STEWART, President.

JOSEPH R. FRITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1.

The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20; or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st the same as a deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,647,625 68.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,

will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK—SOUTHWEST corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1868.

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Thursday, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January. Money deposited now will commence to bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Interest begins the first of every month.

Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.

A great variety of iron and wood working machinery, cold rolled shafting, band saws, and railway supplies on hand at the warerooms of the NEW-YORK MACHINERY DEPOT. Address G. & C. PLACE, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at [illegible] o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 44 West 16th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 [illegible]. Send for a circular.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES E. HYATT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dec. 25, 1868. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of December, 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL CASSIDY, of New-York, City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Adams & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARCUS GOULD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH B. LEGGETT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 26, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM HOWARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Hiram Howard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL C. McGRAW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel C. McGraw, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IVERSON W. KNAPP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Iverson W. Knapp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WETMORE and EDMUND R. GAMBLE, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Wetmore and Edmund R. Gamble, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. CATTUS and JOHN KAUSCHE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John C. Cattus and John Kausche, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1868.

d12-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. PLUMB, LEONARD D. ATWATER and ANDREW M. FANNING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, James M. Plumb, one of the firm of J. M. Plumb and Company, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 5th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. PLUMB, LEONARD D. ATWATER and ANDREW M. FANNING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, Leonard D. Atwater, one of the firm of J. M. Plumb & Co., having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 5th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. PLUMB, LEONARD D. ATWATER and ANDREW M. FANNING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, Andrew M. Fanning, one of the firm of J. M. Plumb and Company, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.—Dated New-York, 5th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANASTASIO HERQUES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 16th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. OVERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry J. Overman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868.

A. W. SPEIR, Assignee,
d12-law3wSa* No. 68 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBUSTIANO HERQUES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robustiano Herques, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d12-law3wSa*

NO. 1,830.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL S. WANDELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel S. Wandell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

d12-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. J. MARCOURT BAGOT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. J. Marcourt Bagot, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of October, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

d12-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 1970.—ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.—INvoluntary Bankruptcy.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. COMYN and JAMES KYLE, against whom a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, was filed on the 23d day of December, A. D., 1868.—Northern District of New-York, ss.—Upon filing proofs, sustaining the allegations of the petition aforesaid, it is ordered on motion of Geo. Gorham, of counsel for the petitioner, that the said John H. Comyn and James Kyle do appear at this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the United States Court-room, in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New-York, and District aforesaid, on the 9th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if there any be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said John H. Comyn and James Kyle, by delivering the same to each of them personally, or by leaving the same at their and each of their last usual places of abode in said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for their appearance, and that if personal service cannot be made upon the said John H. Comyn and James Kyle, then and in that case, service hereof shall be made by publishing a copy of this order in the New-York *Times* and in the New-Orleans *Republican*, once a week, for three weeks.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Nathan K. Hall, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at Buffalo, in said District, on the 23d day of December, A. D., 1868.

M. P. FILLMORE,
Clerk of District Court for said District.

HENRY A. CHILDS,
Attorney for Petitioners, Medina, N. Y.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD COZZENS and JOHN M. BETTMAN, composing firm of Edward Cozzens & Co., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Edward Cozzens, of the Town of Cornwall, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, both individually and as a member of said firm of Edward Cozzens & Co., and other claims provable under said act, against him individually and as a member of said firm of Edward Cozzens & Co., and that the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the said time and place.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.

d26-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS SIMONS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Morris Simons, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Jno. W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.

d26-law3wSa GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Anthony Mowbray, of the town of Montgomery, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the city of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.

d26-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CAROLINE MARKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Caroline Marks, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of December, 1868.

d17-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,469.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX BLANCK, DAVID BLANK and EMIL BLANK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Max Blanck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, David Blank, of Holly Springs, Miss., and Emil Blank, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Max Blanck, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d19-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES BRYAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Bryan, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d12-law3wS* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES N. PLUMB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated, New-York, 5th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in *two years' less* time with a better *character* and a better *education* than from the public schools.

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French Language and Literature, Latin and Greek.
Prof. J. L. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain, Licentiate of the Normal School of Paris, (Teachers' School,) Professor in the University of New-York.
French and German Languages and Literature.
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Italian Language and Literature.
Prof. ANTONIO BIAGGI, lately Professor in the Queen's College and Bedford College, London.

Course of Literature for our pupils every Saturday. Inscriptions received for the new quarter beginning on the 3d of January. Applications received for teachers of other languages; private lessons also.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
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A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Four vacancies after the Holidays.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

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DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Rev. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Danbury, Conn.; Winter term commences Jan. 4, 1869; ends last of June.

C. M. WHITE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island.

E. KINDS, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know, losses, numbers, sickness. Medicines for all diseases, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES—SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ P. M.

New-York—Harvard Hall, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av. Lecturer, ALBERT SMITH. Subject—"The Word."

Harlem—Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., near 128th-st. Lecturer, THOMAS HITCHCOCK. Subject—"Salvation."

Greenpoint—Continental Hall, Franklin-st. Lecturer, L. T. WILLIAMS. Subject—"The Doctrine of Life."

Jersey City—Cooper's Hall, Newark-av. Lecturer, OLIVER DYER. Subject—"Practical Religion."

Newark—Upper Library Hall. Lecturer, Rev. J. C. AGER. Subject—"The Spiritual World."

REV. DR. JOHN HALL AND REV. L. M. HUNT will address the Sabbath School Missionary Society of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, next SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 27, on the occasion of the Twenty-first Anniversary. Exercises commencing at 7 P. M. Singing by the children. All are cordially invited to attend. Allen-st., near Grand.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath School of the South Reformed Church will be celebrated in the Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Addresses by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, and the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ROGERS. Appropriate music by the school. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 Fifth-av., corner 22d-st.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Address by RICHARD MORSE, Esq., of the New-York *Observer*. Subject—"*The Unsolved Problem of City Missions—Our Solution.*" Young men particularly invited.

L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children; strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts.—Services on SUNDAY, Dec. 27, 1868. Morning at 10½; evening at 7½. Rev. Mr. RODMAN will preach in the morning. Subject—*Domestic Missions*. The Rector will preach in the evening. All are invited to attend.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Temperance meeting at 3 P. M., to be addressed by Mr. BEALE, of the New-York Prison Association, Mr. CHARLES PRATT and others. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, President of Wesleyan University, will deliver the third discourse of the series in the Collegiate Church, 5th-av., corner 29th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men cordially invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Scene of Bethlehem*; and at 7 o'clock P. M.; subject—*Time is Short*; followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Seats free. All are invited.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Nativity of Christ*. General Bible Class at 2½ P. M. All are invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, Pastor. Strangers accommodated with seats. Galleries free.

MRS. ALCINDA WILHELM WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Evening subject—*Woman and Marriage*. Conference at 3 P. M.; Sociable on TUESDAY EVENING at 8.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—*The Leaf Preaching the Lessons of the Departing Year*.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Services SUNDAY, 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. At the latter Rev. A. B. VINTON, D. D., will preach. Sunday School festivals on Monday, at 7½ P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Watch-night service on THURSDAY EVENING, at 9 o'clock.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—opposite Academy of Music, 14th-st.—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M., 3¾ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. E. N. POTTER will preach at 7½ P. M.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av.—The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The seats in this Church are all free.

SECOND ADVENT—PREACHING THREE times Sunday.—Preaching by Elder J. K. BELLOWS, SUNDAY, Dec. 27, A. M. and P. M., and at Star of Hope Mission, No. 14 Laurens-st.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, HAMILTON-SQUARE.—Rev. C. B. SMITH, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING a sermon appropriate to the close of the year. Hour of service, 7½ o'clock.

PECULIAR PREACHING.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Christ Coming from Edom*. Isaiah lxiii., 1-6.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church (6th-av. and 34th-st.) will be open for divine service every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSTER. Subject for morning sermon—*The Coming of Christ*.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., OPposite Grove.—Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach (D. V.) the third of the course of sermons in this church SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 27. Services commence 7½ o'clock.

REV. M. B. ANDERSON, D. D., OF ROCHester University, will preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., on next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

HON. HORACE GREELEY AND REV. SAML. HILLMAN will address the Morning Star Sunday School, in Pike's Opera House, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY, at 2 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RICHARD NORRIS & SON—LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1868.

The undersigned offer their extensive Locomotive Works (established in 1834) for sale, entire, with lands, buildings and tools, situated in the centre of the city on a main line of railway, connected with all the others. If unsold may lease the whole for a term of years to acceptable parties.

RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC business man, with from $10,000 to $15,000, to increase the business of a publishing-house on Broadway, twelve years established; the best of references given and required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 3,567 New-York Post Office, for three days.

A GOOD DINING-SALOON BUSINESS for sale, (on account of ill health of the proprietor.) It is an old, profitable and steady business place; thoroughly fitted up, and a rare opening for one or two men. For particulars inquire of J. C. CAMPBELL, No. 350 Bowery, near 4th-st.

A STOCK COMMISSION HOUSE, OF THE Regular Board, would make arrangements with a party of undoubted respectability for an active or special partnership, with capital; best of references given and required. Address A. & B., Post Office Box No. 4,345.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

REWARDS.

REWARD.—A REWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED dollars will be paid from the Metropolitan Reward Fund, to the person or persons who shall furnish information which shall secure the arrest and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the murder of John Mooney, who died at No. 64 Baxter-st. on the 17th December, 1868.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

DEC. 23, 1868.

DENTISTRY.

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT in the City. Sets of Gum Teeth, on Corolite, $12; Platina, $20; Gold, $40. Extracting under gas, 50 cents each tooth. Refer to Rev. Drs. Ferris and Crosby, and Drs. Bulkley, Pond, Budd and others. Fillings with gold, dentine and amalgam.

Dr. WAIT & SON'S Dental Institute, No. 117 23d-st., near 4th-av. Gas fresh daily.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 28,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A!!!—DR. G. H. RICH, NO. 43 EAST 9th-st., near Broadway, will perform all operations pertaining to the practice of dental surgery in a superior manner and on reasonable terms.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, LADY FOR English, French, Latin and music in family near City; $300 and home. Lady for German, drawing and painting in first-class seminary. French lady for New England, and one for Canada. Gentleman for New-Jersey boarding-school, English branches and organ for morning exercises. Principal for public school on Hudson. Principal for academy. All who seek positions should have American School Institute's application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin....$130
Second cabin....80
Cabin passage to Paris....145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT....Bocande....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
EUROPE....Lemarie....SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE....Duchesne....SATURDAY, Feb. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 26th December, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River. 12 o'clock, noon.
UNITED KINGD'M Dec 26 | IOWA....Jan. 16
EUROPA....Jan. 2 | CALEDONIA....Jan. 23
ARACIA....Jan. 9 | BRITANNIA....Jan. 30
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $30 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MINNESOTA....2,965 tons....Jan. 6. at —
COLORADO....3,015 tons....Jan. 20. at —
NEBRASKA....3,392 tons....Jan. 27. at —
MANHATTAN....2,965 tons....Feb. 3. at —
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....TUESDAY, Dec. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, Jan. 2
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA....Dec. 24 | SIBERIA....Jan. 7
TARIFA....Dec. 31 | ALEPPO....Jan. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, GROGAN.
Will leave MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK, AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	First Cabin. Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 31. ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. CAVERLY.
Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine side wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Dec. 31.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 7, 1869.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Jan. 14.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 114 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. McDIARMID, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
RAPIDAN follows....Jan. 2
BIENVILLE follows....Jan. 9
DE SOTO follows....Jan. 16
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...SATURDAY, Jan. 2
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.
Freight received until 4 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Warren-street, third floor, room No. 9.
FREDERICK I. KING, Passport Agent.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $15.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 13 William-st.
The fine steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 11 P. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry;
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12 midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and after THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1868, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn and the line discontinued until on or about the 1st of April, 1869. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD.
THE ÆTNA LIFE VS. THE UNDERWRITER.
It is erroneously reported in the *Insurance Monitor*, weekly, of this date, (from Hartford *Courant*,) that a suit was brought "against me by the above Company and withdrawn "on payment of costs by the underwriter."
No suit has been brought against me by any Company for any publication I have ever issued; consequently I have never "paid costs" nor had any suit withdrawn on any terms.
J. B. ECCLESINE,
Editor and proprietor *New-York Underwriter*, late "*Wall-street Underwriter.*"
No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,149 Broadway, above 26th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL FAMILY DESIRING COMFORT can have two pleasant rooms on second floor, with modern convenience and communicating with bath, in the first-class house No. 117 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH A furnished sitting-room and bedroom; location not above 30th-st., and between 3d and 6th avs.; first-class references given and required. Address D. W., Station G.

NO. 53 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if required. Also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $6. Address B., Box No. 137 Times Office.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

MOST DESIRABLE AND PLEASANT rooms, en suite or single, with board, in the first-class and newly-furnished house No. 117 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 668 Greenwich-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished; also, a hall bedroom on the third floor, to let with board. No. 15 West 26th-st.

TO LET—NO. 11 5TH-AV., ON THE EUROPEAN plan; elegantly furnished apartments for gentlemen or families.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, WITH board. Address, by letter, JOHN DUNHAM, No. 15 Broad-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 56, OLD NUMBER, EAST 35TH-ST.—Three pleasant rooms with modern conveniences to let, with board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 61 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING TAKEN a newly-furnished house, No. 100 West 31st-st., will let second floor to first-class parties; references.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 195.—ONE OR TWO FLOORS, with private table; also single rooms, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS. NO. 530 3D-AV., singly or in suites, for housekeeping.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST.—PARLOR FLOOR to let, with board.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY.—A LARGE FRONT parlor and bedroom, furnished, to let, without board.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS, to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 31st inst., for the following supplies of the very best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
2,000 gallons Lard Oil, in well coopered barrels, of 40 gallons each, to be delivered with the least delay; 150 Fog Horns and 150 Deck Trumpets, as per sample at the Navy-Yard. Each one will be tested before being received.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
One barrel (48 gallons) Siccohast.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
250 pounds pure Beeswax.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
500 barrels Beef and 700 barrels Pork; Naval standard.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery (within ten days) of supplies awarded. Blank forms, with further particulars, may be obtained at this office. Proposals not duly indorsed on the envelope, and not made in all respects to conform with this advertisement and blank forms furnished, will not be considered. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster, United States Navy.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.
Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures, and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.
All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.
The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:
In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:
About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
82 hydrants.
Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.
E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY, } Water Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 34, on the north side of Broome-st., near Willett-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. TRACY,
JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH H. TOOKER,
Board of Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated DEC. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture for Grammar School No. 36, on 9th-st., near Avenue C.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MICHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until one o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture of the new Primary School on East 32d-st., near 3d-av.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
M. A. GEHEGAN,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
Board of Trustees, Twenty-first Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes. COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1868.
To TAX-PAYERS:
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1869. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1868, to day of payment, will be added.
On the 15th day of January prox. warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BROWN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of David B. Phillips, Counselor at Law, No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated July 2, 1868.
MARY A. BROWN,
MARIA BROWN, } Administratrix.
jy4-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 76 Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated, Oct. 30, 1868.
o31-law6mSa* JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES ON LIVERY.—HORSES CAN BE kept on livery, and the room for carriages, at the fifth-avenue Hotel stables Nos. 221 to 227 West [illegible]-st., cheaper than at any first-class stable in the City and better accommodations.

A VERY PROMISING YOUNG MARE for sale cheap; bay, 15½ hands, sound and kind. Apply at private stable, No. 122 West [illegible]-st.

A BROWN HORSE, 8 YEARS, 15 HANDS, $130; gray do., thin in flesh, $30; both sound and kind; must be sold. No. 18 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS, and work; also, a pedlar's cart. To be seen at No. 306 North 2d-st., Williamsburg, near Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

88TH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1868.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. [illegible] Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, 75,000 TONS of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1869.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 11 o'clock, within their store, PALERMO LEMONS.
75 boxes Palermo Lemons, landing ex *Louisa Bruno*.
ALMERIA GRAPES.
145 kegs Almeria Grapes, landing ex *Alciope*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., SPECIAL SALE OF FIRST-CLASS WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
FANCY GOODS AND PLATED WARE—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., fancy goods, clocks, bronzes, &c. Also, a fine line of silver-plated ware and cutlery.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN execution, I will sell this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 515 West 44th-st., 24 tubs, 35 casks and kegs of vinegar, 50 empty barrels, partition, &c.
THOMAS CUSHING, City Marshal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oct16-lawto21jan.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN dressmaker, to go out sewing by the day in private families. Apply at No. 203 East 26th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best of references. Address J. L., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—FOR A FACtory in the country; must be an American of first-class abilities. Call at PENNOYER, JAQUAYS & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 Maiden-lane, Saturday or Monday.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GAS-FITTER, TO go to Elizabeth, N. J.; steady employment given to a good man. Address J. J., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
NO. 240 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
MANUFACTURE
and have constantly on hand, for sale, Weighlock, Railroad Track, Hay, Coal, Cattle, Warehouse and every variety of smaller scales.
No scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment, and adaptability to any location, which belong to the
SAMPSON COMBINATION.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, DEC. 24, A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, with enameled hunting-case, between the corner of Washington and Cortlandt sts. and the 4 o'clock New-Brighton boat. The above reward will be paid if the watch be returned to C. A. MINTON, New-York Stock Exchange.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—DAY AND NIGHT.
Sole Lessee and Director....J. GRAU.
THIS AFTERNOON MATINEE AT 1, AND EVENING AT 7¾.
TENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF OFFENBACH'S FAMOUS GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, which will be produced THIS AFTERNOON at 1, and EVENING at 7¾ with the great cast and splendor of mise en scene. Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, together with the entire company, comprising 100 persons.
In active preparation, Herve's celebrated Opera Bouffe, L'OEIL CREVE, which will be speedily produced. Matinee, $1. Seats secured without extra charge.
After 2½ o'clock admission half price.
Week positively last week of GENEVIEVE.
MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING during the week, the performance will consist of the
FIRST ACT OF BARBE-BLEUE.
Mlle. Desclauzas in her charming role of Boulotte.
Carrier....Barbe-Bleue
Together with the [illegible] of
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
No matinee next Saturday.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MATINEE TO-DAY.
Positively last MATINEE of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, which opera will be withdrawn after next week. THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 1—Doors open at [illegible]. Last OPERA BOUFFE MATINEE of the season. Admission to all parts of the theatre, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats can be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701; Peters', No. 198 B'way, and Theatre.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY IN THEATRE.
[illegible] THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Positively their
LAST APPEARANCES IN
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. 10th time. IXION. | IXION. EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. 184th time.
To be preceded by
THE QUIET FAMILY.
MONDAY, Dec. 28, the second burlesque production,
ERNANI.
At all hours without extra charge for admission,
HOST OF LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA,
MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS,
And 1,000,000 Curiosities of Wood's Museum.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY.
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS....Director.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, EXTRA, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
ON SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, AT 8.
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
First appearance in New-York of the
YOUNG TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS THERESA SHERK,
who will recite the following poems:
COEUR DE LION....Macaulay
THE FATE OF VIRGINIA....F. Hemans
Together with
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA,
in a varied and brilliant programme.
Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at the box office at Steinway Hall, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.
FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
OF THE
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION,
SIXTY PERFORMERS,
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1868.
Conductors.. H. B. Dodworth and Edward Mollenhauer.
Tickets, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The following celebrated artists will assist:
Master RAPHAEL DE SOLLA,
The wonderful infant Tenor,
By kind permission of Bryant Bros.
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
The celebrated Violinist.
HARRY SANDERSON,
The great Pianist.
Mr. H. B. LASSERVE, Accompanist.
MORRIS DE SOLLA, Accompanist.

TAMMANY, TAMMANY.
The management most respectfully announce the opening of this
MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS,
on or about
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 30,
with a
NOVEL, CHASTE AND HIGH-TONED
style of entertainment, to be given by
ARTISTES OF DESERVED REPUTATIONS,
who, having been selected on account of their
SUPERIORITY, SKILL AND ABILITIES,
from the
LEADING EUROPEAN THEATRES AND ACADEMIES,
are, in all respects, qualified to furnish an
INTENSELY GRATIFYING PERFORMANCE,
peculiarly
COSMOPOLITAN IN ITS COMPONENTS,
and which must, by reason of its
RARE AND INTRINSIC MERITS,
become the most
ACCEPTABLE OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS,
AND RENDER TAMMANY
not only
POPULAR WITH THE MASSES,
but the favorite place of resort for the
ELITE AND FASHION OF SOCIETY.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS, COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME.
SIGNOR BLITZ, THE ORIGINAL.
MATINEE EVERY DAY at 2. EVENING at 8.
DOUBLE-HEADED SPHINX. DOUBLE-HEADED SPHINX.

A LADIES' FAIR,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
is now being held in the
BASEMENT HALL OF THE CHURCH.
Open from 3 to 10½ P. M.
Entrance on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs.
Music from orchestra of Theo. Thomas.
Admission 25 cents.

A CARD.
MME. A. VON BAERNDORF, Baroness von Schoultz, begs leave to inform the residents of New-York and vicinity, that in accordance with general request she will begin a series of representations in the Union League Club Theatre, Madison-av., corner of 26th-st., the first to take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1869.
Subscription list ($20 for twelve nights) at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
N. B.—The subscriptions will close after the 3d of January.

MAGIC LANTERNS, STEREOPTICONS, dissolving view apparatus, for parlor entertainments and public exhibitions. Priced catalogues on application. T. H. McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The second Winter exhibition, including the works of the late Academicians, Elliott, Leutze and Mount, is now open day and evening. 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—24 LOTS, TOgether or in parcels, on 118th and 119th sts., 10th-av., near Morningside Park, high land, commanding a fine view of the Sound and surrounding country. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 133 West 42d-st.; or, WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, premises No. 62 Hudson-st., and No. 10 Worth-st., 24x75 and 26x80; these lots connect, forming an L. Terms easy. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,
(Established 1829,)
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A WONDERFUL PIANO-FORTE.
In the selection of so important a household auxiliary as a Piano-forte, great care and discrimination should be exercised to secure an instrument, the merits of which have been thoroughly tested by years of trial and experience, and not to throw away both money and satisfaction by permitting one's self to be overruled by mere outside show, where intrinsic qualities are so much more to be desired.
All persons of musical taste and culture must be endowed with powers of discrimination between good and bad; still, to be enabled to make a proper selection, they must necessarily divest themselves of all feelings of prejudice and partiality.
We claim to have invented certain improvements and adapted others, which, coupled together, enable us to offer confidently our "NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES" as superior to any instruments now manufactured, either in point of Tone, Power, Delicacy, Touch, Finish and Durability. We solicit a visit from all musical critics, and earnestly request that they will give these new instruments a Thorough, Searching Examination, in every particular, feeling assured that a fair and unprejudiced judgment will thoroughly corroborate our claim of the greatest excellence, and bear us out in the assertion that we are now manufacturing a superlatively "WONDERFUL PIANO-FORTE."
STODART & MORRIS, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, No. 684 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC.
"Silver Trumpets," March, 40 cents. Grand Processional March and Harmony in the Dome of St. Peters, 60 cents. Mailed. FREDERICK BLUME.
No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.
Branch, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

A LARGE LOT OF PARLOR ORGANS, pianos, new and second hand, at retail, at wholesale prices. Pianos and organs to rent, and sold on installments, at the Manufactory. No. 319 East 23d-st., near 3d-av. BRAINARD & WING.

PHILLIP PHILLIPS & CO., DEALERS IN Smith's Unrivaled American Organs; also, Pianos, Melodeons and Sunday School Music. Send for price list. No. 37 UNION-SQUARE, Broadway, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory No. 55 West 16th-st.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
It is with extreme regret that the Director announces, that owing to a severe fall,
MLLE. TOSTEE
will, for some time at least, be incapacitated from performing as usual. MLLE. IRMA has kindly consented, at short notice, to undertake the part of Roland in LES BAVARDS, and the performance this and every evening (except Saturday) until further notice, will consist of
LES BAVARDS and LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO,
with MLLE. IRMA in both pieces.
[illegible] NEW BALLET.
In consequence of the above unfortunate accident, Mr. BATEMAN finds it unavoidably necessary to withdraw his previous announcement, and there will be
NO CHRISTMAS MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 26,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
MLLE. DUCLOS....as....GRANDE DUCHESSE
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1,
LES BAVARDS and
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO.
Seats secured six days in advance at box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, No. 2 Broad-st.
In active preparation, Offenbach's latest success,
LA PERICHOLE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....DIRECTOR
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEES.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
First week of the
GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
which has been produced with new and magnificent costumes and appointments, entitled
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
which will be found overflowing with the most
ABSURD ADVENTURES, ODD SURPRISES,
LUDICROUS INCIDENTS,
LAUGHABLE SITUATIONS,
MAGIC TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS,
AND FURIOUS, ROLLICKING FUN!
Mr. NAT AUSTIN....as....CLOWN
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE
will be performed, until further notice,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
in conjunction with a diversified programme of
SPIRITED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing all the leading artists of the
GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL
THIS SATURDAY,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 2. MATINEE AT 2.
EVENING AT 8. EVENING AT 8.
ALL THE STAR ARTISTS.
ALL THE MAMMOTH ATTRACTIONS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
GREAT COMBINATION COMPANY.
The entire establishment is beautifully decorated.
THE SPLENDID CHRISTMAS BAZAAR,
FOR THE SALE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
from 10 o'clock A. M. until 11 o'clock P. M.
EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS
in the
WINTER GARDEN AND CONCERT HALL.
MAMMOTH HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.
THE MUSIC FROM THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
THE SCHOEPFER TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY,
The first complete and celebrated
SOCIETY OF TYROLEAN SINGERS.
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
THE WORLD-FAMED ARTISTE ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THEODORE ZANFRETTA,
THE CELEBRATED GYMNAST AND PANTOMIMIST,
together with his
WONDERFUL PERFORMING DOGS.
MASTER GEORGE, AGED EIGHT YEARS,
the greatest juvenile gymnast in the world, whose extraordinary performances on the flying trapeze, aerial bars, and Niagara leap, have elicited so much enthusiasm.
MR. CHAS. PARKER,
the renowned gymnast, trick clown, and great stilt performer.
THE DELAVANTE BROTHERS.
THE GRAND AUTOMATIC THEATRE,
animated by a thousand automatic figures.
GUS. WILLIAMS,
the celebrated American comic singer,
and a great variety of other entertainments.
REMEMBER, MATINEE AT 2.
REMEMBER, EVENING AT 8.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA, to be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

G. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.
NEW SERIES.
MONDAY, Dec. 28,
TUESDAY and THURSDAY, same week.
THEATRE OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
1. "Comedies of Molière," Mr. V.'s translation.
2. "Shakespeare and Dickens." 3. "Dickens," (alone.)
Tickets and programmes at McFarland's book store, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Reading at 8 o'clock.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE LATE NEW-YORK (Volunteer) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869.
Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, Five Dollars; extra ladies' tickets, Two Dollars. Can be obtained from the members of the Committee or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Prest., No. 148 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be secured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 829 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music....Piano,
Violin....Organ,
Theory and Composition....Chorus Classes.
Minor instruments.
Modern Languages....By Native Professors.

FREE EXHIBITION
OF JEROME THOMPSON'S
Celebrated Pictures,
"HOME, SWEET HOME,"
"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
and "PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE."
FIFTH-AV. ART GALLERY.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY,
No. 768 Broadway.
Free Exhibition of Thomas Hill's "Yosemite Valley," Geo. L. Brown's "Crown of New-England," Eastman Johnson's "Boyhood of Lincoln," Bierstadt's "Sunset in California,"—all masterly paintings—with a number of PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS and their originals side by side.

ESMERALDA, BY J. VAN LERIUS, NOW on exhibition at MINER & BARKER'S Art Gallery, opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
SCARFS AND TIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
With an immense variety of
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
and
UNDERCLOTHING.
An elegant variety of
NEW GOODS,
at extremely low prices.
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS
in HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. In consequence of anticipated removal from the old stand, No. 409 Broadway, to the new store, No. 19 Union-square, I have determined upon closing out my large and valuable stock, consisting of Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats,
Ladies', Gents' and Children's
FURS,
HOODS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
JOHN R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES
AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHILdren's real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25, Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

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BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Gold, Silver and Ivory-mounted
WALKING CANES,
The LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST assortment in this City can be found at
A. COX'S SONS, No. 35 Maiden-lane.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY GIFT.
ONE OF KAVANAGH & DECKER'S SUPERIOR BILLIARD TABLES.
SIX DIFFERENT SIZES ready for delivery.
Factory and Warerooms corner Canal and Centre sts.

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All suitable for holiday presents.
At the old Catholic Publishing House,
No. 599 Broadway, (up stairs.)

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AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-DAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
G. L. FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME.
MATINEE | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | NIGHT.
At 1½. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | At 8.
The greatest of all living pantomimists,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX....as....CLOWN
Mlle. SANGALLI and GRAND ITALIAN BALLET.
Matinee Prices—Admission, 50 and 15 cents; Children, 25 cents; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra, $1 50.
Seats secured for Matinee six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 26, 1868,
Will be presented Planche's Charming Comedy of
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
To conclude with
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. H. POLK, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Miss ANNIE WARD, and Miss MARY BARRETT.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, with beautiful scenery and complete appointments, Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.
TUESDAY, 29th—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME, and [illegible] OF A NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, 30th—MONEY.
In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER
FULL HOUSES AND PERFECT SUCCESS.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 26, 1868,
Will be performed
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Introducing
THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE,
pronounced the MOST STARTLING and THRILLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS ever presented upon the metropolitan stage.
DEC. 25, TWO PERFORMANCES.
NO MATINEE TO-DAY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ADMISSION 50 cts.
THIS DAY, MATINEE AND EVENING,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS AT BOTH.
THE EMERALD RING AT BOTH.
MATINEE AT 1½. | EVENING AT 7¾.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS. | THE EMERALD RING.
THE EMERALD RING. | MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
XMAS Matinee. Every Evening. Saturday Matinee
XMAS Matinee. Worrell Sisters. Saturday Matinee
XMAS Matinee. Barbe-Bleue. Saturday Matinee
In preparation the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. FAREWELL BENEFIT of MISS FANNY HERRING. DUMB BOY OF MANCHESTER; Miss Herring as Tom. BUSY BOB, the Carpenter of Rouen. BUTLER TROUPE. FRANK A. GIBBONS, the Athlete.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

A GREAT HIT.—EVERY EVENING AT 8 o'clock.—The HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS render Moore's melodies with proper feeling and expression. Comic songs, champion dancing. Acton Kelly as "General Pat," and in his great stump speech; Harry Emmett in "Pat and the Priest;" Miss O'Neill, Miss Fitzgerald; Wm. Dwyer, the great tenor vocalist, and a full troupe. Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; gallery, 30 cents.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ILL TROVATORE. Immense success of DAN BRYANT'S IMITATION of Gabel, the Gendarme; Genevieve de Bryant, the Gendarme; Carte de Visite; Master De Solla Ballet Troupe, Unsworth, Eugene, Hogan, Hughes, Nelse Seymour and Dan Bryant. SATURDAY and CHRISTMAS DAY, Matinee at 2 o'clock.

THE GREAT BANJO MATCH
For $1,000 and the championship, between DOBSON and PLUMER, takes place at the Cooper Institute MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

A MADRIGAL AND GLEE CONCERT,
COMPLIMENTARY TO
Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON,
at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 8 P. M., with a chorus of sixty carefully selected voices.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, where full programmes of the concert may also be obtained.

LECTURES.

GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK
will lecture on
"SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA,"
at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 30.
Tickets can be obtained, without extra charge for reserved seats, at D. Van Nostrand's, No. 192 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway, and at the principal hotels. Price 50 cents.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

THE CONFESSIONS OF
A NERVOUS INVALID.
Published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of venereal disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, who have tried without benefit dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-street, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. Inviolate secrecy in every instance. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, druggists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.
What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide? Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is two dollars a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! Dr. LARMONT, No. 896 Broadway. Treatment from 2 to 7 P. M. Author of "Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, and Physician for All," eighty-first edition, on his treatment of Local, Constitutional and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Prevention of Bright's Diseases, Receipts of Cures, &c., &c. Mailed free by the author, or booksellers generally. Price 50 cents. Circular and contents of books sent on receipt of postage stamp. Direct Post Office Box No. 844, New-York.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED BY piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 48. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 8 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal disease, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; or all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

ALABAMA.

The Great Road of Alabama—Grand Consolidation Effected—The Shortest Route Between New-York and New-Orleans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1868.

I have just learned some very interesting particulars in relation to the great railroad line now being constructed between this city and New-Orleans. The Wills Valley Railroad, which has been in operation between here and Trenton, Ga., eighteen miles distant, some time since passed into the hands of wealthy and far-seeing capitalists, who appreciated the importance of route, but delayed its extension until they had seen the result of the Presidential election, and had obtained desirable charter privileges from Alabama and New-Orleans.

On Dec. 16 a consolidated Company was organized at a meeting of the stockholders, and new officers elected. Gov. PATON, of Alabama, who has been the President of the Wills Valley Road, and by his high character and public spirit has secured for it public confidence, retired from the Presidency, which was filled by the election of DANIEL M. STANTON, who has eminent financial and administrative ability and untiring energy. No man in Boston, to which place he belongs, stands higher than he does in business circles. Associated with him as directors of the grand consolidated road, which is called the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, are the following men of national reputation for financial ability and enterprise: William Claflin, Governor elect of Massachusetts; Isaac T. Burr, John C. Stanton, Samuel A. Carlton, Lewis Rice, Francis Dane, John Demerritt, John M. Courtney, all of Boston; William P. Rathbone, Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. M. Patton, Florence, Ala., and Robert Jamison, Jr., Trenton, Ala.

On the same day that this organization was effected, both the Northeastern and Southern railroads of Alabama were sold out at public auction by the State upon account of unpaid indebtedness, and the new Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company became their purchaser, paying the State of Alabama $318,000, and releasing other claims by taking up bonds until the whole investment was $780,000. Having thus secured the eastern end of the road between Chattanooga and Elyton, Ala., a distance of 146 miles, of which eighteen are in operation, and the western end from Elyton to Meridien, Miss., of which thirty miles are in operation and 100 miles graded, the distance from Elyton to Meridien being 150 miles, the Company had the consolidation perfected by an act of the Alabama Legislature. They have wiped out all indebtedness and are going to work with the utmost energy. They promise that the entire road from Chattanooga to Meridien shall be in operation in eighteen months. They have also got a charter for a road from New-Orleans to Meridien that will make a route between New-Orleans and New-York that will be 212 miles shorter than any other. Without this portion the route of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad will be forty-six miles shorter between New-Orleans and Washington, New-York, or Boston than any other route.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad will pass through the richest portion of the American Continent, a district that in the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, the immensity of its mineral resources, and its wonderful water power, has few rivals and no superior. It passes through a magnificent grain and cattle-growing region, and then through the heart of one of the finest bodies of cotton lands in the world. In the northern portions of the country through which the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad passes there are inexhaustible supplies of iron and coal. The iron is in some cases of such rare excellence that horseshoes are sometimes made directly from the ore by country blacksmiths. Mr. THOMAS, a very wealthy ironmaster from Pennsylvania, has invested three hundred thousand dollars in iron and coal lands in the vicinity of Elyton. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company owns 256,000 acres of the finest lands in the world that lie along the line of the road. These will be thrown open to immigration upon the most favorable terms. Elyton, which is upon the line of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, is yet but a small place; it is, however, destined to be the most important railroad centre in the State of Alabama. In a very healthy and productive district, it has a most favorable geographical position, and is almost certain to be sometime the capital of the State. This with the facilities that it enjoys for manufacturing cheaply, insure its future importance. PHILO.

Sharp Transaction in a Horse Trade.

From the Providence Journal.

Quite recently a business man who could talk horse very learnedly, and who thought he was pretty well informed on the subject of horse-flesh, swapped a small white for a fine cream-colored horse, by paying such "boot" as he thought gave him "a real bargain." Shortly afterward he met a man with a beautiful, glossy, coal-black horse, who was willing to swap for the cream, for an amount of boot named. Our business man accepted the offer very readily, paid the required boot, and took possession of the glossy coal-black. Very soon, however, the coal-black began to grow rusty, and in spite of great care in the way of currying and washing, the rusty tint increased in rustiness, when, upon making "a scientific examination," the glossy coal-black was found to have been simply another manifestation of the remarkable progress the country is making in the fine art of hair-dyeing, and especially horse-hair dyeing. Our business man's new coal-black horse turned out to be his original white one, which he had swapped for the cream-color.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.—Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN arrived at this port in the *Australasian* yesterday. Soon after the steamer was moored at her wharf at Jersey City, a deputation of the Fenian Brotherhood waited upon Mr. TRAIN, to whom they delivered an address of welcome. He replied in his usual style, declaring that England must release the Fenian prisoners or fight; that Ireland was all ablaze, and England shaking with a palsy; and that he was going to bombard England with Bastile epigrams. He was cared for by his friends, who brought him safely to the City.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Two men, while coming down stairs at No. 19 Ann-street, last evening, stumbled over a prostrate body lying at the foot of the first flight. It was identified as that of ANDREW STOUTLEIN, a Swede, and tailor by occupation, residing in the building, who had a short time previously gone out of his shop with a pitcher to purchase some beer. His body was lifeless and was removed to the Second Precinct Station-house, where it was ascertained by Dr. WOOLFHART that death resulted from fracture of the skull. It was conjectured that the deceased fell down stairs while intoxicated.

A MAN STABBED.—PATRICK CALLAHAN, of No. 97 Mulberry-street, was assaulted about 11 o'clock last evening, at the corner of Elm and Howard streets, by a party of rowdies one of whom stabbed him in the neck, inflicting a very severe wound. The assailants then ran away, and CALLAHAN went to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house and reported the outrage, but was unable to give any description of the persons who had assaulted him. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Last evening, about 11:30 o'clock, LOUIS BROWN was carelessly handling a revolver in the saloon No. 130 Greenwich-street, when the weapon was discharged and the ball struck CHRISTIAN HUGHLER in the breast. BROWN was so frightened at this result of his carelessness that he ran away and has not yet been found. Upon examination, the wound of HUGHLER proved not to be dangerous.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A HOTEL.—Mr. JAMES GALE, Jr., of Sheldon Falls, Mass., temporarily in the City and a guest of French's Hotel, was yesterday afternoon found dead in his room in that house. Death had evidently resulted from a natural cause, but the Coroner's office was notified in accordance with the law, and an inquest will be held this morning.

AFFRAY IN A BAR-ROOM.—Yesterday afternoon a quarrel occurred in the bar-room No. 61 James-street, about the pay for some liquor, and the bar-keeper, JAMES NOLAN, becoming enraged, seized a large club and beat his antagonist, JOHN O'NEAL, upon the head, inflicting several severe wounds. The wounded man was consigned to the care of the surgeons, and the assailant was locked up by the Fourth Precinct Police in the Oak-street Station-house.

BOYS' LODGING-HOUSE, No. 327 RIVINGTON-STREET.—An excellent Christmas dinner of roast turkey and other good things was presented to over 400 boys at this institution last night. Excellent addresses were delivered to the boys by Major SCHUYLER, Mr. DUFFY and others. Altogether the evening was a very pleasant one, and will long be pleasantly remembered by the boys.

NEW-JERSEY.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—An incendiary fire occurred in Hudson City at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in a small, unoccupied frame dwelling on Grand-avenue, owned by Mrs. HAVENS. Just previous to this, the firemen had been called out upon a false alarm, and thinking this to be one of the same sort, were not as prompt as usual, and the result was that the building was entirely consumed. Loss about $800, upon which there was an insurance in the Hudson County Mutual Company.....Some fancy goods in the show-window in NIEUKERSCHEN'S store, at No. 214 Washington-street, Hoboken, caught fire from the gas-light on Thursday evening, but were extinguished with but slight damage.

Over 1,200 Vests With One Needle.

It will be ten years next March since I purchased a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, which I have used *ever since in vestmaking*. In that time I have made *more than 8,500 vests*, and *have done all my family sewing besides*. I have used the needle now in the machine for nearly four years, and made with it over 1,200 vests. MRS. A. ST. JOHN,

No. 23 Alexander-st., Rochester, N. Y.—*Express.*

M. J. Paillard & Co.

No. 21 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, offer for the Holidays the LARGEST and finest stock of

MUSICAL BOXES

ever collected in this City. They have been carefully selected, and cannot fail to please the most exacting.

PRICES ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Popular, Operatic and Sacred tunes arranged in a variety of ways.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX is a very desirable plaything for children.—*Advertisement.*

Vermont Spring Water.

Depot, No. 417 Broome-st. SAXE & Co.—*Advertisement.*

The favorite sewing machine for a holiday present is Grover & Baker's. Over two hundred thousand of these celebrated machines are now in use. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Caution what you drink, or offer others to drink. See that the signature of "ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.," is over the cork of every bottle of wine you purchase for the New-Year table. Ask for Speer's Port Grape Wine, at the store, No. 243 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

[Advertisement.]

GET RID OF A COLD AT ONCE by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, a full assortment at G. L. and J. B. KELTY & CO.'s, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WINDOW FLOWER STANDS, PEDESTALS, CARVED WOOD ARTICLES, and FANCY CHAIRS, at KELTY & CO.'s Furniture Store, No. 661 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PUN-ISH-MENT.—The frantic pun efforts excited by KNOX's vigorous attacks upon the Loew Bridge are weak enough to excite shouts of derision, but the excellence of his Winter style of Hat for gentlemen, and the beauty and variety of his fancy Furs for the ladies, are sufficient to overcome their evil and depressing effects. Those who want to see the last of the bridge will have an abundant opportunity of doing so while making their holiday purchases at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Look out that your Christmas presents are not all stolen by burglars. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph is the only thing in the world never broken through, or that will keep your presents secure; nine years' experience without a failure. All infringements will be noted and dealt with according to law.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE, Friday, Dec. 25—Evening.

The Cotton market closed quiet at the following quotations: Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 123f. ꟻ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, 121½f.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 25.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in bullion of 4,800,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 25.

A telegram from Bombay states that the shipments of Cotton from that port since the last report and to the 19th inst. have been 20,000 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Dec. 12	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	Dec. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Dec. 26	New-York	London.
United Kingdom	Dec. 26	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Dec. 26	New-York	Havre.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, close at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 25—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mrs. J. Lindsay, A. O. Gager, J. Hall, John Baker, Mesly Smith, Wm. Blackburne and son, C. McKvoy, Major Ferguson, J. R. Carter, Chas. Bromwich, A. Allen, S. Mauran and son, Geo. Strahan, Chas. Christal, J. Griffith, Wm. Steele, J. Smith, J. Fenton, J. Seeligman, Thos. Charlton, Mrs. M. Mellis, Miss Ida Mellis, Master N. Mellis and female servant, J. Smith, Thos. Hiller, Aug. Eggers, E. Holliday, Mr. Emmanuel, T. Moffatt, S. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker and 2 children, Miss Walker, Geo. T. James, D. Webster, J. Sherman, R. Schramm, Jno. Hosder, Thos. Renshaw, M. Barnwell, Wm. Petry, Edward Lane, Geo. F. Train, And. Lyons, Jas. Elliott, H. H. Ackermann, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lloyd, 4 children, infant and 2 nurses, and 168 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets...... 4 39 | Moon sets.... 3 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 28 | Gov. Island. 5 27 | Hell Gate .. 6 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool Dec. 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 225 passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 13, 20 miles west of Fastnet, at 10 P. M., passed one of the Company's ships, bound east; 18th, lat. 50 12, lon. 26 30, saw steamship China, hence for Liverpool; 22d, lat. 43 15, lon. 55 20, at 6:30 A. M., passed steamship Bavaria, bound east.

Steamship Valley City, Morgan, Philadelphia, mdse. to James Hand.

Bark Emma McLeod, of Liverpool, N. S., McLeod, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar to Geo. A. Phillips.

Bark Sancho Panza, Hagen, Malaga 58 ds., with fruit to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 1, and had fine weather during first part of passage; for past 19 ds. experienced heavy gales from W. and N. W., during which carried away main yard, lower maintopsail yard and mizzentopmast; also sprung mizzenmast and split sails.

Bark Adelheim, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Genoa 77 ds., with marble, &c., to J. B. Phillips & Sons. Had heavy W. and N. W. gales for past fortnight; stove bulwarks and did other slight damage.

Brig Galatea, (of Pictou,) Forbes, Glace Bay 11 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Dec. 20, off South Shoal, experienced a heavy gale from S. S. W.; lost jibboom and split sails.

Schr. Sinaloa, (of East Machias,) Steele, Mayaguez, P. R., 22 ds., with oranges to P. Talbot & Co. Has been 20 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. and W. N. W. gales; was three times blown off the coast, and lost foresail and jib.

Schr. S. G. Knight, (of Camden, Me.,) Whittemore, Para 22 ds., with rubber, &c., and 2 passengers to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Hattie E. Dodge, (of New-Haven,) Freeman, Barbados 15 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Florence V. Turner, ——, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. S. Doughty, Marshall, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John S. Beattie, Rogers, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary C. Corse, Ryan, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph Waples, Ball, Boston.

Schr. Middlesex, Darr, New-Haven.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, New-Haven.

Schr. Charles Northam, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mercer, Wass, Bridgeport.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. Cloud, Bingham, New-Haven.

BELOW.—Ship West, (Br.,) Wylie, from Calcutta Sept. 8, with mdse to order. Is anchored outside the bar.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh, clear.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2—Passed out ship Mac Dudley, for Liverpool; bark Pembroke, for Cuba; brigs Clota, for Porto Rico; Dudley, for the Mediterranean; schrs. Flora, for Halifax; Petrel, for San Blas; Felos, for Cuba.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25—Arr. steamer J. Adger, from New-York; schr. R. F. Burgess, Boston. Sld. steamer Camilla, for Liverpool; schr. Thomas Jefferson, Mobile.

Spoken, &c.

Pauline—Br. bark, strg. S. N. S., was seen off Hatteras, Dec. 5.

A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

A Specific for Throat Diseases.—"My communication with the world is very much enlarged by the LOZENGE, which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer.

N. P. WILLIS."

For a Cough, Cold, an Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will often give instant relief.

Sterling Silver-Ware

AND

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., having the largest manufactory of SOLID SILVER-WARE IN THE WORLD, with the most improved machinery, and employing the most skilled labor, are enabled to offer an unequaled variety of new and beautiful designs in DINNER SERVICES, TEA SERVICES, and every article specially adapted for HOLIDAY and BRIDAL GIFTS.

They offer also their well-known and unrivaled Nickel Silver Electro-Plated Ware, in which they have introduced new patterns of rare elegance. The Solid Silver is guaranteed to be of sterling purity by United States Mint assay. The Electro-Plate is guaranteed to be superior to the finest Sheffield Ware.

Orders received from the Trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Champagne.

Received of late, a fresh supply of MOET & CHANDON'S VERZENAY AND VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) of the VINTAGE 1865.

For sale with all the first-class dealers in wines in this City. ANTHONY OECHS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

Steinway & Sons'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, RECIPIENTS OF THE FIRST GRAND GOLD Medal of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Grand Testimonial Medal of the Paris Societe des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and Arts of Berlin and Stockholm. And also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with Thirty-five first-class Premiums in the United States.

WAREROOMS—STEINWAY HALL,

Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Holiday Presents.

A great variety of French Embroidered and Satin Quilted Slippers, of various patterns and colors. Fine dress and double sole Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Particular attention given to ordered work.

C. C. RICHMOND, No. 573 Broadway.

Buy Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye.

TRY MILLER'S 25 CENT HAIR INVIGORATOR. Sold by all Druggists. DEPOT, No. 56 Dey-st.

Musical Boxes.—J. HOWARD FOOTE, Importer, No. 31 Maiden-lane, retails his superb line of Musical Boxes at wholesale prices during the Holidays. His assortment is complete, combining the most recherché, varieties with the most popular music of the day.

The Musical Boxes of this house are all made expressly to order by the best Swiss makers, and are superior in musical excellence to any others in market.

This is a rare opportunity to purchase these beautiful holiday presents at very low prices. The Chicago readers of the TIMES will also have the same advantages offered at

MR. FOOTE'S WAREROOMS,

Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., in their city.

A Holiday Present.—Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair beautiful for the holidays, should use a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. Read Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair. Free to all. Given away at the drug stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be read by every person. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color, stop its falling out, remove all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,

No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

All Neuralgia Cured Instantly. Try WOLCOTT'S Pain Paint free at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

Everdell's New-Year Cards; also elegant boxes of note paper and envelopes, stamped with colored initials, for Holiday presents, No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DICKSON—WALLACE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. C. C. Wallace, EDWARD G. DICKSON, formerly of Albany, to MARY LOUISE, youngest daughter of Wm. Wallace, Esq. No cards.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

HAVILAND—ELDREDGE.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Horatio Gray, JOHN HAVILAND to OLIVE P. ELDREDGE, eldest daughter of the late Charles Eldredge, Esq.

WILBER—VAN VALEN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of Brooklyn, E. D., GEORGE N. WILBER, of the above place, to Miss KATIE E., daughter of Alex. Van Valen, Esq., of New-York.

☞ Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1868, ROBERT ARMSTRONG, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BIRKBECK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, ALEXANDER, son of George and Ann E. Birkbeck, in the 15th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 116 East 40th-st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

BOND.—On Friday, Dec. 25, at No. 111 West 30th-st., ISABELLA, the beloved wife of Geo. Bond.

Funeral from her late residence on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 12 M.

BUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 24, RICHARD P. BUSH, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his son, Charles Bush, De Kalb-av., third house east of Tompkins-av.

ESTERLY.—On Friday, Dec. 25, MARTIN ESTERLY, aged 55 years.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

EGERTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, OLIVER EGERTON, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, to be held at his late residence, No. 223 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 P. M. Remains will be removed to Green-Wood Cemetery Sunday afternoon.

GORDON.—On Christmas, Dec. 25, ANNIE A., eldest daughter of the late Peter Gordon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry R. Beakard, No. 224 2d-av., corner 14th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HEAP.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1868, JAMES HEAP, aged 66 years, 8 months and 13 days.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 21 East Ellison-st., Paterson, N. J., at 2½ P. M., on Sunday, the 27th inst. A train leaves Erie Railroad, Chambers-st., New-York, on Sunday at 12 o'clock M. Carriages waiting at the depot.

HICKS.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her son-in-law, Richard F. Haviland, on Fourth day, 12th month, 23d, ROSANNA F. HICKS, widow of Robert M. Hicks, aged 89 years.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn-st., on Seventh day, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

JEWETT.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, JOHN JEWETT, in his 83d year.

Funeral services from his late residence, at Orange, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10½ A. M., and from the Church of the Saviour, corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KIDD.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 25, ANN, beloved wife of Whitten E. Kidd, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 60 Macdougal-st., on Monday, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock.

LEGGETT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 25, of scarlatina, ALBERT EDWARD, son of Francis H. Leggett, aged 5 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandparents, No. 219 Adelphi-st., on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

ORR.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, ALEXANDER ORR, aged 62 years.

Relatives, friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 126 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to the Albany Rural Cemetery for interment.

SHARP.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, PETER M. SHARP, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 49 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Aspinwall, on Thursday, Dec. 10, DANIEL T. SMITH, aged 30 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, Michael Smith, No. 38 Jane-st., Greenpoint, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

STACK.—On Friday, Dec. 25, JAMES STACK, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 113 2d-st., Williamsburg, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

THROCKMORTON.—At Freehold, N. J., on Christmas morning, Hon. THOMAS C. THROCKMORTON, in in the 85th year of his age.

TOUSLEY.—At Clifton, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 25, ELIZA A., beloved wife of Charles Tousley, in the 52d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the Passaic Reformed Church, at 1½ o'clock on Monday, Dec. 28. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. A train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 12 M.

VOISIN.—In Paris, on Saturday, Oct. 24, J. A. VOISIN, of this City, aged 62 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, which will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Prince and Mott sts., on Saturday morning, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely. The remains will be placed in the family vault under the church.

VAN WAGENEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, WM. I. VAN WAGENEN, in the 94th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at 1½ o'clock on Saturday, the 26th inst., from his late residence, No. 91 1st-place.

WEBB.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 24, MARTHA, wife of Alfred Webb, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 355 2d-av., this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY STORY

ever written by

MISS M. E. BRADDON,

entitled the

THE FACTORY GIRL;

OR,

THE BLOSSOM AND THE BLIGHT,

is now being published in the columns of the

SUNDAY MERCURY,

the largest, the most comprehensive, the most varied and the most popular weekly newspaper on this side of the Atlantic.

This exciting romance was commenced in the issue of Sunday last, and the second installment, comprising SEVEN COLUMNS of condensed type,

WILL APPEAR TO-MORROW.

A resume of the opening chapters will be prefixed to the continuation of the story in to-morrow's paper, so that those who were not fortunate enough to obtain a copy last Sunday will, nevertheless, be enabled to "begin at the beginning" by glancing over the carefully prepared abstract. In view of the popularity of the new serial, and of the extra demand for the first

HOLIDAY ISSUE

of the Model Sunday Newspaper, arrangements have been made for publishing, to-morrow, the

LARGEST EDITION

ever yet printed of that standard journal.

The new installment of "THE FACTORY GIRL, or THE BLOSSOM AND THE BLIGHT," will contain one of the most thrilling passages in modern fiction—

THE ABDUCTION

of Laura Remorden from her home in Granchester, by Lascelles Temple and his associate in profligacy, Lieut. Howard,

TWO FASHIONABLE ROUES,

holding commissions in the British Army, but more especially in the service of the Arch-Fiend himself. The persecutions to which the unfortunate widow is subjected, and the awful denouement of the vile plot of the confederate libertines, are described with a vividness and force which will leave a lasting impression upon the imaginations and memories of all who read the sad and pitiful story. Marton Lisbel, the unscrupulous confidante and emissary of the revengeful and merciless Magdalen Leslie, figures conspicuously in this portion of the narrative, and her infamous machinations are placed in striking contrast with the courage and devotion of Laura's humble friend, Jane Marchant, who follows in the track of the conspirators, in the hope of rescuing their victim. The sneaking spy, Rosrave, plays the part of a sleuth-hound in the work of hunting down the beautiful and unoffending widow, and behind her tools and instruments stands the black-hearted Magdalen, feeing them liberally, and directing their movements, while taking every precaution to avert suspicion from herself.

THE PUNISHMENT OF GUILT

follows rapidly upon the heels of the crime committed by the licentious Lascelles and his accomplice, Jane Marchant.

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